

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1913
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1913—VOL. V, NO. 165

PRICE TWO CENTS

TWO PROMINENT IN TECH CLASS DAY



A. T. GIBSON
Who makes gift oration



HARRY DEXTER PECK
First marshal senior class

TECH SENIORS HOLD GIFT FOR NEW QUARTERS

Class Day Exercises at Institute Include Oration by A. T. Gibson and an Address by W. R. Mattson

DR. GORDON IS HEARD

With the opening today of senior class day at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, came the announcement that the presentation of the senior class gift to the institute would be deferred until the institute had moved to its new quarters in Cambridge. The gift oration was delivered, nevertheless, A. T. Gibson of the senior class making it at the class day exercises in Huntington Hall.

William Rhoads Mattson, president of the senior class, delivered his address. He paid a tribute to Dr. and Mrs. MacLaurin and called attention to the fact that this is the first class to have had the president and his wife with them during the four years of their course.

The class history was read by Eugene I. MacDonald and the prophecy by Lionel H. Lehmler. First Marshal Peck presided over the exercises.

Dr. Gordon took exceptions to the report that Tech graduates are narrow. "It is good," he noted, "that they may have a good elementary knowledge of their profession, and may be credited with marked ability to do hard work and a great deal of it, but as social beings, they are lacking to a considerable extent."

Mr. Peck outlined the chances to broaden those who are evident at the institute and said that the blame, if narrowness does persist, is in the individual. "The real secret of a broad man," he said in closing, "is to be found in the words of that inspiring song written by a Tech man, 'for its always fair weather, when good fellows get together,' because then you learn to see things from the viewpoint of the other man, and cease to be wrapped up in yourself."

Tonight the senior dance and reception will be held at the Hotel Somerset.

The seniors marched from the Tech Union to the Old South church yesterday afternoon and heard the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon preach the baccalaureate sermon. The class occupied seats in the center of the church, while friends and relatives surrounded them. Officers of the class headed the procession of the 200 men from the union.

Dr. Gordon took for his text I. Corinthians, vi, 25: "For ye were bought with a price." The title of the sermon was "The Value of Life as Measured by Its Cost." Dr. Gordon said in part: "Insight into the essential dignity of our human life is the great insight; deliverance from the feeling that life is insignificant and vain is the great deliverance. Therefore it becomes of the utmost moment to ask how we are to gain the great insight, how we are to compass the great deliverance."

"The first is by direct vision into life itself. The text directs our feet along another path. It tells us to listen to the estimates of our existence offered from outside."

In advising every student to have a copy of Shakespeare always at his disposal, he declared that good books are a necessity because by them one can get a knowledge of the manners and customs of other times.

MR. STEFANSSON AT ESQUIMALT

VICTORIA, B. C.—Arriving here Sunday, Vilhjalmur Stefansson started once for Esquimault, where the loading of the schooner Karuk has begun.

The ship will be ready to sail Wednesday or Thursday. The 14 experts who are going on the expedition are all present in Victoria.

COMMERCE MEN SEE BIG OPENINGS IN LANDS SOUTH

Boston Merchants' Party Finds Agricultural Opportunities More Promising Than Mining Industry in Peru

CANAL SIGHTS IMPRESS

Panama Interests Said to Expect Revenue From Tourists to Compensate for Loss of Trade of Waterway Builders

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) MOLLENDO, Peru—Written aboard the Royal Pacific Steamship Company's steamship Guatemala, en route from Callao to Mollendo. The South American delegation from New England arrived at Colon, Friday morning, April 30, and sailed from Balboa, the Pacific port of Panama, Monday afternoon. The three days thus spent on the isthmus were passed for the most part in Panama City.

As soon as the baggage had cleared the customs, a special train, with an observation car and lecturer, was placed at the disposal of the delegation for a four-hour visit to the canal.

The first stop was made at Gatun and there the delegation spent nearly two hours in viewing the Gatun dam and series of three locks which will serve to raise vessels from the level of the Atlantic to that of Gatun lake, a height of 85 feet. The canal works at this point are little less than wonderful. Volumes have been written in description of the canal, but one must visit the place to realize what the work really is.

It was said at the close of the season that Mr. Weingartner, if he returned, would have charge of the production of Wagner's "Meistersinger," and of the revival of "Lohegrin" as well. It was understood, too, that he would repeat his presentations of "Tristan and Isolde," of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and of the Verdi works, "Aida" and "Otello."

Other works were mentioned as likely to be given if everything was favorable, and these included Mozart's "Magic Flute" and Gluck's "Orpheus."

The return of Mr. Weingartner will be regarded as making the way easy for the production of these pieces and of any other classic masterworks the director may select for his repertory.

MR. CARRINGTON TO GET DEGREE

Fitz Roy Carrington, curator of prints at the Museum of Fine Arts, has gone to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., where an honorary degree of Master of Arts is to be conferred upon him at the graduation exercises of the institution.

JUROR BRIBE CHARGE INVESTIGATION STARTS

Morris Shuman, the juror who alleges he was "approached" during the Wood dynamite trial, was one of the first arrivals today at the courthouse where the investigation by the grand jury into the alleged attempt to influence a juror during the recent trial is taking place.

Orville Reddig, the chauffeur, who was missing for a time, was present in the corridor with his wife.

An employee of the Hotel Davis, where Juror Shuman said he went in response to a telephone call, was before the grand jury after he was questioned in the district attorney's office. Miss Minnie Shuman, the juror's sister, to whom it is said he related his experience with the "man" followed on the stand.

Several more witnesses, probably eight, are expected to appear before the grand jury. District Attorney Pelletier and his forces have been working on the case ever since Shuman said that he had been offered money and a "job" for "voting the right way."

It is expected that the grand jury proceedings will have been finished before Wednesday when the public hearing is to be held before Judge John C. Crosby, who was trial judge in the Wood-Atteau-Collins case. This hearing was ordered because of the request of Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt that his name be cleared of all suspicion of having taken part in any alleged attempt to bribe Shuman.

The most important witness before the grand jury today is expected to be the manager of a detective agency, who, according to Attorney Hurlburt, left his card, saying that his men "would be able to fix the jury." He and his men, for whom the district attorney has issued a blanket summons, will be asked to explain the meaning of this remark and exactly what led to the visit upon the Wood attorney.

Those who are going away may be unable to obtain good reading matter. Perhaps you know of someone who would not only be pleased to receive a daily newspaper as comprehensive and full of worth while news as the Monitor, but would appreciate its absolute cleanliness.

"GO SLOW" ON ANNEX MONEY, SAYS BOARD

In a long statement issued today by the Boston finance commission, the city council is urged to go carefully before it acts on requests for additional appropriations for the City Hall annex.

The statement criticizes Mayor Fitzgerald and the executive department, the commission charging both the mayor and the superintendent of buildings with unbusinesslike and irregular methods in connection with the erection of the building and makes recommendations to the council calculated by the members of the commission to insure businesslike methods from now on. The commission recommends the ap-

propriation of \$16,085 to cover a number of items, instead of the \$36,040 with which to enhance the beauty of the exterior. The items recommended are:

Charge for extra work on certain sites, footings, blueprinting, etc., estimated	\$400
Ralph M. Comfort, amount of securities required for care, statutory, etc., above amount of allowance for same in contract	300
Additional required for care, statutory, etc., above amount of allowance for same in contract	4,300
Granite steps and buttresses with foundations, etc., at Court at entrance	5,000
Two exterior electric light standards	3,500
Architect's commission on items amounting to \$10,000	1,500
Total	\$16,085

The commission believes the annex will be unnecessarily ornate and that it was a mistake not to provide for a simpler office building.

Among other recommendations are that the public works department be allotted four floors in the new building and that the mayor and the architect confer with the heads of departments which are to be housed in the annex according to the plans of Ralph Comfort, in order to determine whether the plans shall be rejected in their entirety or only as they apply to the public works department.

GOVERNOR FOSS VETOES MEANEY MILK MEASURE

Mayor John F. Fitzgerald's Measure Held Back by Chief Executive for Further Consideration of Various Features

OTHERS MADE LAW

No Action Yet Taken on Western Trolleys Proposition or Washburn Public Service Commission

Governor Foss today vetoed the Meany milk bill, requiring milk produced outside the state or artificially treated to be so labeled. On Mayor Fitzgerald's bill which is aimed to secure greater cleanliness in the handling of milk no action was taken.

Both bills were due to be acted on before tomorrow night. With the exception of a minor salary bill, all the other

(Continued on page seven, column one)

ADAMS EXPRESS LOSES SUPREME COURT DECISION

Highest Tribunal Finds That Company Can Be Criminally Prosecuted for Violations of the Interstate Commerce Laws

CONTESTED FOR YEARS

American Naval Stores, the So-Called Turpentine Trust, Finding Is Reversed With Judge Pitney Dissenting

WASHINGTON—A finding that the Adams Express Company can be criminally prosecuted for violation of interstate commerce laws and reversal of the decision against the officers of the American Naval Stores Company of Savannah, Ga., were two of the important decisions handed down by the United States supreme court today.

The legal game of "hide and seek" between the government and the Adams Express Company had been going on for years. The department of justice and interstate commerce commission have been contesting for the ruling made today.

Ohio federal courts held that because the company is a "joint stock association" and not a corporation, it could not be prosecuted itself, and only members of the "association" who are difficult to locate with subpoenas, could be held.

"It has been notorious for years that some of the great express companies have been organized as stock companies for the express reason, it seems, to evade this law," said Justice Holmes.

The court declared there was "No doubt that Congress intended to make express companies amenable to the law." The decision was unanimous.

The court set aside jail sentences of three months each given two officers of the American Naval Stores Company—the so-called turpentine trust of Savannah, Ga. The court reversed decisions as to all five officers of the company, accused of combining to monopolize the turpentine industry.

The court reversed the decision, however, because of error by the trial judge in his instructions to the jury.

"He told the jury any fact might be shown to establish the conspiracy," the court declared.

The trial jury held that proof of gauging of turpentine was proof of the conspiracy alone. The court did not hold, however, that the Sherman law's criminal provisions are too vague to be enforced. Justice Pitney dissented from the opinion.

"The Sherman law punishes offenders on a common law footing" was Justice Holmes' declaration in the majority opinion.

MR. SWIFT BEGINS ICE TRUST INQUIRY

Attorney-General Swift has begun the ice trust investigation ordered by the Legislature. He began today to gather evidence in addition to that already given him by scores of consumers in reply to his public appeal for information.

The attorney-general already has obtained evidence, he says, showing that the supply is normal. Alleged shortage, he declares, will be no excuse for the raising of prices, so far as his inquiry is concerned. He claims to have much evidence of monopoly in restraint of trade.

EVERY ONE HAS MERRY HUSTLE FOR THE POSIES

Newsies, Grownups and Children Forget Dignity in Scramble for Flowers at Horticultural Hall

Newshoys, adults and children all participated in the scramble after flowers in Horticultural hall this morning when they learned that the blossoms in the exhibit of Saturday and Sunday were to be given away. Even the baby's cart was used.

Many of the children seemed to be trying to get as many varieties of flowers as they could.

Some of the children who had little brother's or little sister's buggy at their disposal organized with widely thought-out teamwork. Others combined their forces and this conservation of childish energy netted many a family a nice bouquet.

Fourteen senators remained to testify, and it was believed their examination would delay until Thursday the calling of the witnesses accused of lobbying.

Senator Sutherland of Utah, the first witness, said that withholding a vote for a duty on sugar because he was interested would be "a piece of hypocritical affectation."

S. W. McClure, secretary of James H. Zoyle, a wool grower and a prominent Utah Democrat, Mr. Sutherland said, were his principal tariff callers.

"I have every reason to believe that there are some men in Washington all the time attempting to influence legislation," he declared. He named representatives of the seamen's union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Federation of Labor as being among "permanent lobbyists."

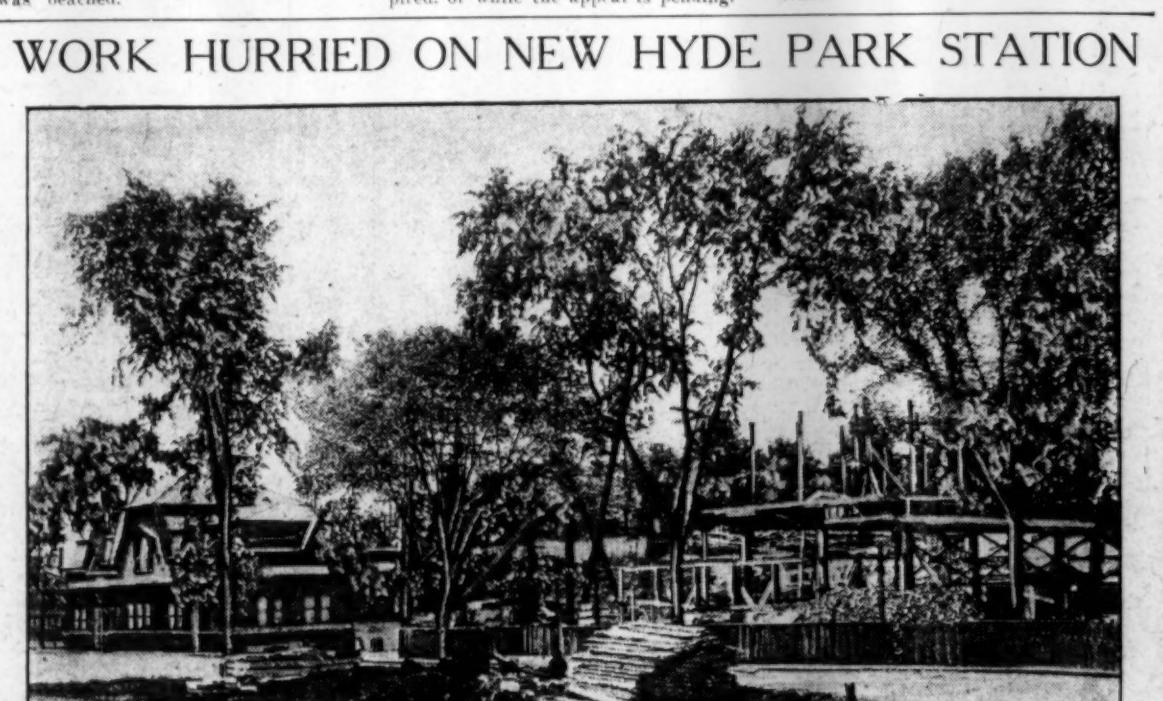
"Their business is entirely legitimate," Mr. Sutherland added.

Senator Reed of Missouri could remember only a few of his tariff callers, including M. W. Fordyce of Missouri, on cotton bagging and Colored Fleming of Missouri and Thomas W. Blackburn of Omaha on insurance matters.

No one had approached him with offers of money, Mr. Reed said, but he had received "flocks" of telegrams, generally in bundles of 10 and 15 at a time, from the same city, all couched in about the same language. These, he declared, had convinced him that there "has been a propaganda against the tariff bill; that local pressure, inspired, had been brought to bear on congressmen."

Pressed by Senator Nelson, the witness said he believed in past years the majority in the Senate had been swayed by the influences he described.

The witness declared himself against a law that would prevent any citizen from approaching his senator.



New Haven quarters—Present building on left, new on right

Completion of the main building of the new Hyde Park station on the Providence division of the New Haven railroad is being rushed by the building department of the road. Shelters have been erected already. Reinforced concrete construction is being used throughout. The trains will pass beneath the station proper, passengers reaching the track platforms by elevators from the floor above, where waiting rooms, ticket offices and other accommodations are to be installed. The station is to be somewhat similar to the Back Bay station. It will cost approximately \$75,000 and is being erected by Horton & Hemens, way of Providence, R. I.

Send your "Want" ad to
**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE.....

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR WORK TO BE DONE AT HOME

¶ State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

¶ The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

**It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Impartial Says Spain Wants Commerce Treaty With France

COMMERCE TIE WITH FRANCE IS QUEST IN SPAIN

Editor of Impartial Declares Madrid Does Not Desire an Alliance but Would Favor Treaty on Business Basis

KING'S VISIT VIEWED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Don Luis Lopez Ballesteros, a deputy of the Cortez and the editor of the well-known Spanish journal *Impartial*, at the close of King Alfonso's visit to Paris wrote an article on the entente between Spain and France which appeared in the columns of the *Tempo*.

The *Tempo*, through its correspondent in Madrid, wrote Don Ballesteros, is aware of the enthusiastic reception accorded the King of Spain on his return from his visit to the French capital. Such a reception is significant of the approval with which the Spanish people consider the policy of closer relations between the two countries. The difficult periods in the recent negotiations can afford no respite on either side of the Pyrenees, since all that is left in remembrance is duty accomplished without a trace of ill feeling.

The Spanish people, in pursuing this policy of closer relationship, do not consider that they have entered into an alliance, in the large sense in which this word is used. In other words, Spain does not consider that she has taken her place in a group of powers against another group of powers, allied by formal agreement and bound to action whether of an offensive or a defensive nature for the common good. The formation of such an alliance at the present moment would be considered by Spain both dangerous and premature.

It must not be forgotten that this is our first step, after a long period of sequestration, into the vortex of international politics. Besides our inexperience, there are positive reasons why we should not enter into formal agreement at this juncture. Our financial resources have been and are taxed to their utmost to meet the expenses of the Riff campaign and of the Moroccan operations; besides this we are engaged in building up our army and our navy, and we have the old problems of education, emigration and public works still to a great measure unsolved. Public opinion is aware of this situation and is assailed by the legitimate fear that the economic sacrifices necessitated by international agreements would paralyze the development of the country.

In these circumstances it cannot seem surprising that what Spain desires is a treaty of commerce, which will establish sound commercial relations between the two countries.

There is also another point of view of the proposed agreement with France which cannot be ignored, the point of view of the Socialists, the Syndicalists and the Revolutionaries, which is entirely inimical to any international agreement, and could only be conciliated by arguments prompted by reason, which could only be forthcoming if it could be proved that an alliance with France did not spell economic ruin.

Such then, candidly, is the state of public opinion in Spain. It has perhaps been best expressed by the president of the council, when he said of the visit of King Alfonso to Paris, that it was a means put at the disposal of the two countries to make cooperation possible in the establishment of their common welfare.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Old Homestead," 8 CASTLE SQUARE—"The Three Musketeers," 2:30, 8:10.
KEITH'S—Vanderbilt, 1:45, 7:45.
PLYMOUTH—"Divorces," 8:10.

NEW YORK

CASINO—"Iolanthe,"
COINT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELLIOTT—"Romance."
ELTINGE—"Within the Law."
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."
GLORE—"Mile Modiste."
KNICKERBOCKER—Ruth Sanderson.
LIBERTY—"The Purple Road."

CHICAGO

CORT—H. B. Warner.
GARDICK—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"Tik-Tok Man of Oz."

FRENCH SOLDIERS DISLIKE LONGER TERM OF SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The incidents at Toul and Belford have been followed by another of the same nature at the Neuilly barracks in Paris.

Owing to the bakers' strike troops have been confined at these barracks for the last 12 days, and to relieve the monotony of the confinement, the officers had given leave for the band to play in the barrack square for an hour in the evenings, while the soldiers danced and otherwise amused themselves. On the evening when the incident occurred, some workmen who stopped at the gates to watch the fun in the square, raised a cry against the three years' service bill in which some of the soldiers joined, and a couplet of the "Internationale" was sung before the officers on duty could interfere.

Though some of the papers are making use of these incidents to further their own political ends, they are not generally looked upon as of a serious nature. It is averred that the very soldiers protest most loudly against the monotony of another year of barrack life would be the most anxious to fight for their country were it menaced with any danger.

HEAD OF GERMAN SUFFRAGISTS IS ANTI-MILITANT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The president of the German Bund for woman suffrage, Dr. Gertrud Baumer, has addressed a statement on the subject of militancy to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. The purport of the declaration is the condemnation of the use of force to obtain their object, a means which it says, cannot be justified either by conviction or by self sacrifice.

The declaration also states that the methods of the Women's Social and Political Union have been represented in Germany as the only form of the suffrage movement in England, and that every fresh act of violence on the part of the English suffragettes was used against the German movement as a proof of the danger of its demands and aims.

ALSACE CAPITAL INQUIRY DIFFICULT

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—The inquiry into the amount of foreign capital invested in Alsace-Lorraine, instituted by the government of Alsace-Lorraine at the instigation of the Imperial government, has not met with very successful results.

The Chamber of Commerce of Strasbourg, which was asked to cooperate with the administration in the work of carrying out the inquiry, encountered great difficulties in its task. Having proved that nearly all the foreign capital invested in Alsace-Lorraine was not due to foreign initiative but to the peculiar political situation of the country, the chamber has declared to the administration that there is no further object in conducting the inquiry.

The meaning of the chamber's declaration is that what is termed foreign capital invested in Alsace-Lorraine is French capital, the property of those Alsatiens who left the country after the annexation. Any inquisitorial action taken with regard to their property would have a most injurious effect on the economic interests of Alsace-Lorraine.

LAKES MAY BE MADE IN ITALY

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—it is reported that Calabria and Sardinia are to have artificial lakes. The first is to furnish Calabria and Apulia with electric power, and the second is for purposes of irrigation. The cost is estimated to be £3,000,000.

QUEEN PRESENTS OLD PLATE

(Special to the Monitor)

STOKE, England—The Queen has presented to the Stoke museum a Wedgwood cream ware plate, part of a dessert service manufactured by Josiah Wedgwood for the then Prince of Wales, probably at the end of the eighteenth century.

COMPOSER MAY GET NOBEL PRIZE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—People say that the Nobel prize will be given this year to Richard Strauss, the famous German composer.

GERMANY IS GLAD BRITISH BRIDGE CONTRACT IS WON

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The fact, mentioned recently in The Christian Science Monitor, that a German firm has secured the contract for the lock gates and swing bridge of the East India dock, London, has caused great satisfaction in Germany.

The Berliner Tageblatt admits that the German firm can work quicker and cheaper than English competitors because the latter have so much work in hand, but it says that the triumphal progress of German iron and steel through the world's markets is assured, and that German firms are certain to secure many more orders from Britain, particularly when the British iron and steel industry is very busy.

The fact mentioned in the Berliner Tageblatt that British firms are overwhelmed at present with work is probably the principal reason for this particular contract going to a German firm. The enormous difference in the scheduled cost of the work between the German firm and the nearest British firm may be due to several other causes. The director of the Gutehoffnungshütte Aktienverein, the firm which has secured the contract, is a member of the big combine which regulates the export price of steel and may have obtained specially reduced prices for his materials for export.

Even so it is maintained in some quarters that the firm cannot possibly hope to make anything out of this order. The fact that the British output of raw material has for many years remained practically stationary whereas the German output has largely increased during the same period, is said to be another factor determining the difference in schedule prices. The British output of raw material is not half the German output. The miners' strike in Great Britain is also considered to have affected the question of prices.

CHINA'S POLICY
TOWARD TIBET IS
AWAITED IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—in a leading article dealing with the present position in Tibet, the Pioneer declares that the re-establishment of Chinese authority in the tracts outside the borders of Tibet proper must be a slow process, and any adventurous policy, in the way of an advance towards Lhasa, would involve serious risks.

Yuan, however, continues the Allahabad Journal, is ambitious to emulate the actions of Chao-Er-Feng, and in spite of orders from Peking, he may eventually begin a campaign on a portentous scale. The position is one that may cause alarm in Lhasa, hence it is important to know whether the orders of Yuan Shih-kai against any aggressive movement against Tibet still hold good.

A limit, the Pioneer goes on, may be put to the ambitions of provincial governors sooner or later, if Chinese policy as a whole is to command the respect of the European powers, and in this instance some definite pronouncement is required from Peking. The British government have the right to demand this, for fresh complications with regard to Tibet will inevitably occur if Yuan is to be allowed a free hand in Eastern Tibet with the local forces under his direct orders.

N. S. W. LANDS ARE BEING OPENED UP

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—There has been a rush of applicants for crown lands in New South Wales recently thrown open by the government. One Sydney land agent alone asked the department for no less than 2000 lithium graphs of one of the areas thrown open, to supply to his clients throughout Australia.

The government have announced that these latest subdivisions are in keeping with the policy which the New South Wales government is pursuing of throwing crown lands open for settlement as speedily as possible to meet the great demand existing throughout the state. The present subdivision consists almost entirely of wheat and grazing blocks. It is expected that new areas will bring about a tremendous rush of settlers.

GREAT JAPANESE PIONEER HONORED BY TOKIO STATUE

(Special to the Monitor)

Founder of the First Political Party in Empire Is Present to See Tribute of People



(Copyright)
COUNT ITAGAKI

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan—A statue of Count Itagaki has been unveiled in the famous Shiba park of Tokio. The most interesting part of it all is that the count himself, with Countess Itagaki, was present and the statue unveiled by his young daughter.

The cost of the monument was 17,000 yen and the remaining amount of the 54,500 yen raised was presented to the count. In this way Japan has honored the one who is called the "pioneer champion of civil liberty and representative institutions, constitutionalism and local self-government, and the founder of the first political party."

In the venerable statesman's reply to Mayor Sakatani's congratulatory address, there is the same modesty and self-effacement shown in so many of Japan's great leaders of thought and people. He says he has served his empire with his whole heart and soul, but is unworthy of so great honor. He feels his greatest fault is that he has been unable to hold the wealth of his ancestors. This wealth was certainly not "wasted" but used in the great cause to which he has always so generously devoted his life. The count has often expressed the opinion that titles should not be merely inherited, but only given when merited.

Perhaps no statement from Count Itagaki's lips expresses his own personality better and will be remembered longer than words which fell from him when struck by an assassin's hand: "Itagaki may die but freedom never." Japan is indeed rich in great and true men, and it is good that the honor and appreciation so well deserved have been bestowed upon him.

Perhaps no statement from Count Itagaki's lips expresses his own personality better and will be remembered longer than words which fell from him when struck by an assassin's hand: "Itagaki may die but freedom never." Japan is indeed rich in great and true men, and it is good that the honor and appreciation so well deserved have been bestowed upon him.

AUSTRALIAN WINS BOMBAY CONTRACT

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A contract amounting to over £226,000, for the supply of about 20 miles of locking bar steel pipes to be used in duplication of the water main of Bombay, has been secured in tender open to the world by Mephan Ferguson Proprietary, Limited, whose works are at Footscray, Melbourne. The pipes are the invention of Mephan Ferguson and the machinery to make them has been manufactured at Footscray and will be shipped to Bombay for production of the pipes on the spot.

MEXICANS SEEK PORfirio DIAZ

(Special to the Monitor)

CORUNNA, Spain—A delegation of prominent Mexicans arrived at Corunna recently, on board the steamship Ypiranga. They have, it is understood, come to Europe with the object of visiting former President Porfirio Diaz, and inducing him to return with them to Mexico and once more take up the reins of government.

SOCIAL REFORM BILLS FAVORED BY FRENCH CABINET

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A cabinet council has given its sanction to a number of bills presented for its consideration recently by the minister of labor, M. Chermon. The bills form the program of social legislation undertaken by the present government.

One of the measures is designed to facilitate the formation of companies in which capital and labor will participate as shareholders. The labor shares will be the collective property of the employees of the company and will be inalienable. The bill also provides for labor employed in industry to have a share in the control of the industries in which it is engaged. The provisions of this measure are in no way obligatory.

A further government bill legislates for labor credit societies and makes a grant of 2,000,000 francs towards the establishment of these institutions. In another of the government measures the rights of trade unions are extended to a large degree. It enables trade unions to acquire land and house property, to hire or distribute tools and utensils, and to act as agent for the distribution of articles manufactured by the members of the union, making no charge, however, for so doing. Protection of trade union marks serving for the identification of the origin of goods is also granted by the bill.

CHINO-JAPANESE SOCIETY FORMED

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—A Sino-Japanese society, to be called the "Nikkwa Kokumin-kai," is now being formed in Tokio by the Japanese and Chinese officials and private residents. The object of the society is to reconcile the feelings of the Japanese and Chinese peoples, maintain the equilibrium of the Orient, and establish and promote the permanent welfare of the people of both countries.

A meeting of the promoters was held recently to consider the preliminaries necessary for the formation of the society, and the following prospectus has now been issued:

The general tendency of the affairs of the world has awakened the Asiatic peoples, and the increasing necessity of the Japanese and Chinese forming an alliance, and acting in good harmony, has been spontaneously acknowledged by the better informed amongst both nations. The existing state of affairs in Japan and China requires the immediate realization of the common aspirations of the Japanese and Chinese. Many societies, having for their object the promotion and protection of the welfare and interests of the Orient, have been formed, and a few such associations formed under the joint operation of the people of the two countries have been successful. We men of the same mind, have promoted this society, and officials and private persons of both nationalities, who share our views, are invited to join it.

BELGIAN SERVICE TO BE 15 MONTHS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The length of the period of service in the regular army, which has been discussed in the Belgian chamber on the occasion of the tabling of the government bill for military reform, has been fixed at 15 months. The Radicals advocated one year's service, whilst the Socialists proposed six months for the infantry and one year for the cavalry, with the avowed intention of approximating as much as possible to the "armed nation" ideal, with reduced term of service, such as obtains in Switzerland. The government demand, which was passed by the chamber finally, was supported by the Catholics and the Moderate Liberals.

CHIEF THREATENS BASSORAH

(Special to the Monitor)

BASSORAH, Persia—Ajami bin Sadun is reported to be close to Bassorah, and a following estimated at about 1500 men. The authorities are doing all in their power to induce him to leave, and the people of Bassorah consider his attitude a distinct menace to the town. The latest news for Bassorah is to the effect that the town has been captured, and its loss may have a very far-reaching effect upon the situation. The local government authorities have 500 troops and gendarmes at their disposal, and are expecting

Official Austria Hoping for Peace Between Balkan Allies

POWERFUL NEW WIRELESS LINK FOR BANGALORE

Karachi Already Has Depot but Station Being Planned Will Touch Australia on One Side and South Africa on Other

INDIAN DEVELOPMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
KARACHI, India.—The extraordinary development of wireless telegraphy during the last few years, and the consequent rapid increase in the number of wireless telegraph stations all over the world, has brought this fascinating subject very much into the public eye. Indeed, the public interest in it has reached the very practical, though somewhat mischievous stage of indiscriminate amateur installations at every place where there is a regularly established station.

Even here in Karachi, where a wireless station has been established only a few months, the amateurs have already set themselves up, and there are known to be at least three small installations, of which two have the apparatus for sending as well as receiving. It is quite possible that there are others which only a select few know about. These amateur installations are not yet prohibited, but they are strictly confined to a certain short-wave length, so that they will not interfere with the regular stations.

For some days the station here was puzzled by strange signals, which they could not at first locate. Then they discovered from conversation which was being carried on, that a man at Manora, across the harbor, had put up a small installation and was communicating with a friend in Karachi who had a similar set of instruments. They immediately made inquiries, found out who the offender was and ordered him to change his wave-length.

Karachi Speaks to Ships

The Karachi wireless station was opened last November for the exchange of telegrams with ships at sea. The charge for telegrams is eight annas, or 10 cents, per word, plus the charge over the Indian wires, which is an additional half anna, or one cent, per word, with a minimum charge of six annas. Besides communicating with ships at sea they are in touch with the wireless stations at Lahore and Bombay, and frequently assist the land wires when those wires are blocked with a heavy pressure of traffic, or are interfered with by weather conditions.

The Bombay station is not yet in a position to communicate easily with Karachi, as their installation is somewhat antiquated, and more or less ineffective for long-distance working. It is expected, however, that an up-to-date, full-power installation will shortly be fitted up there, and they will then be on the same footing as Karachi.

The Karachi wireless station is one of the most powerful in India. The aerial is carried on six masts, each 280 feet high, placed in a long rectangle running northeast and southwest, in the center of which stands the building which contains the operating machinery and instruments. The building is a single floor structure, containing four large rooms placed in a straight line. The engine-room is at one end, and the instrument room and office at the other end. In between are the dynamo and battery rooms.

Plan to Avoid Waste

The dynamo and accumulators are arranged on an ingenious plan, by which there is no waste or failure of current when the station is working from the dynamo. If there is an excess of current from the dynamo it is taken up by the accumulators, whilst if there is a deficiency the balance is drawn from the accumulators. The instruments can be arranged to work on any wave-length from 300 meters up to 4200 meters. The detector which is chiefly used is the Marconi magnetic, but they have also got the valve and crystal detectors, which they use for long distance working.

Under the worst conditions of working the speaking range is 500 miles; under moderate conditions 1000 miles; ordinarily favorable conditions will give a range of 1400 miles, and the very best conditions any distance up to 1800 miles. A ship having a sufficiently powerful installation can be followed up from Karachi far into the Red sea, and they have occasionally kept in touch with a ship from Colombo right away to Aden. The Nauen station, in Germany, was picked up once during the cold weather, and no doubt it will be heard again next winter, when conditions are most favorable. This is their record distance in reception.

Preparations are being made at Bangalore, in Southern India, for the erection of a wireless station, which shall form one of the links in the chain of stations connecting the various units of the British Empire. It will be the most powerful station in India. According to specification, it will be from six to 10 times more powerful than the Karachi station, and will be in communication with South Africa on the one side, and with Singapore and Australia on the other.

SIGNOR NATHAN SAID TO RESIGN

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy.—It is reported that the mayor of Rome, Signor Nathan, has resigned.

DANES RALLY TO DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY

Great Fund Is Raised by Popular Subscription to Aid Military Arm of Government

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The example of the Swedes in presenting a national subscription of 18,000,000 kroner to their government for the purpose of building a dreadnaught has been followed by the Danish nation.

The Danish government made it known some time ago that to render the Copenhagen line of defense efficient, a fort was badly needed in the way of defense works around the Danish capital. A subscription amounting to 495,000 kroner was raised by a few patriotic Danes but owing to difficulties in obtaining the sanction of Parliament, the sum was not expended and remained at the disposal of the minister of defense.

As the result of a conference with the military authorities, however, it was discovered that the defense of the country as a whole needed to be brought up to modern standards of efficiency. To provide for this, an appeal was made to the nation for a sum of 504,000 kroner. The appeal was responded to with enthusiasm, the central office in Copenhagen being deluged with subscriptions large and small from all parts of the country. It was then found necessary to establish local committees not only in Denmark, but among the Danes living in London, Scotland, the United States and other parts of the world.

Among the subscribers to the fund, which reached in a few weeks the sum of 1,396,000 kroner, were Danish artists and sculptors, landowners, commercial firms, merchants. The King sent 10,000 kroner and other members of the royal family, 5400 kroner. Another feature of the patriotism which is being manifested by the people is seen in the number of volunteer corps organized throughout the country armed with automatic rifles and mounted on cycles and motorcycles.

TEACHER OF GREEK NAVY IS HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—Rear-Admiral Tuftin recently received from the King of Greece the grand cordon of the Order of the Saviour on the occasion of his departure from Athens. Admiral Coundouris also telegraphed to Admiral Tuftin the thanks of the Greek navy for the work so successfully accomplished by the English naval mission.

In forwarding the telegram to Admiral Tuftin, the minister of marine added that the Greek navy would remember with great gratitude what it owed to his instruction. Admiral Tuftin replied that he was proud to have commanded the Greek fleet, whose future would be as glorious as its past.

It will be recalled that Rear-Admiral Tuftin and the majority of the officers connected with the English naval mission, decided to retire on the renewal of the contract of the mission for a further period of two years. The conditions of the new contract include an increase of personnel. It is the desire of the Greek government that the admiral and officers who will succeed Rear-Admiral Tuftin and his colleagues should be selected from the active list.

PERSIAN MINISTER GIVES UP OFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The latest news from Teheran is to the effect that Vosuk-ed-Dowleh, the Persian foreign minister, has resigned owing, apparently, to the attacks made upon him for recent railway concessions. It is expected that Mustaufi-el-Mamalek, minister of war, will follow suit.

Every effort has been made by both the British and Russian legations to prevent these resignations, as it is recognized that the work of reconstructing the cabinet at this particular juncture would be most difficult. It is generally believed that the Sipahdar, who has returned to Teheran, may again be the Russian candidate for an important of

REPORT ON OSMIRIDIUM

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The report of the state mining engineer, Hartwell Conder, on the alleged osmiridium mine on the West coast, states that the discovery is on a hillside above the head of McGinty's creek, which, though only a trickle in dry weather, has in the past proved to be rich in osmiridium. The mine is undeveloped, and at present consists of two holes from which fragments of serpentine rock have been obtained, which, on crushing, yielded very high values of osmiridium. These values are, however, irregular, some samples producing no metal.

SAINT-SAENS FESTIVAL

(Special to the Monitor)

VEVEY, Switzerland.—The festival organized in honor of Saint-Saens commenced with the giving of the "Hymn to Victor Hugo" by Saint-Saens. The concert hall was full and among the audience were many literary and musical notabilities. Saint-Saens himself was made the object of an ovation both on the part of the musicians and of the public.

NORWAY IS TAKING STEPS TO PRESERVE CRADLE OF LIBERTY



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Parliament House, Kristiania, where the historic small hall of Storting is located

(Special to the Monitor)

KRISTIANIA, Norway.—The ancient hall in which the Storting have assembled for the last 40 years is going to be removed to the National Museum on Bygdø. The hall is to be incorporated into a large building to be erected there. The Storting have voted a sum of money toward this project, but as a further sum is still required, a national subscription will take place.

The dimensions of this ancient hall are so small as to enable any one sitting in the public gallery to touch the representatives seated at the back of the hall. Its furniture is very simple, and even scanty.

The chandeliers, which were originally borrowed from private people, now no longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded.

The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great grandson, Haakon VII, former prince of Denmark.

Better Harbor to Be Demanded for the City of Portland, Me.

GOV. BALDWIN REJECTS \$450,000 ARMORY MEASURE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Governor Baldwin has withheld his signature from appropriation bills involving expenditure of about \$700,000.

The largest item in the list is the appropriation for armories and armory sites, which amounted to \$457,000 and included an appropriation of \$125,000 for an armory site in this city. Other measures which failed because of the Governor's action are those for appropriation of \$80,000 for the payment of pensions to the teachers in public schools of the state supported wholly or in part by the state, and \$15,000 for the purchase of land for the enlargement of the normal school in New Britain.

In effect, the Governor states that his

action is due entirely to the present financial condition of the state and the fact that the state is spending much more than its income.

Governor Baldwin vetoed the so-called "two days rest" bill. In his memorandum he says the utilities commission has power to grant the terms of employment if it wants to.

GREEKS CELEBRATE FREEDOM

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Under the auspices of the pan-Hellenic Union, the Greeks of Springfield celebrated their independence heroes of 1821 and their Balkan war victories of 1913 with services, parades and speeches on Sunday. Among the speakers at the meeting in Hibernian hall in the evening were Mayor Denison, Nicholas Dean Giroux of the International College and Nicholas G. Xenakis of the graduating class of the college.

BEEKEEPERS TO GATHER AT END OF STUDY TERM

AMHERST, Mass.—The annual beekeepers' convention will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College June 11 and 12. This convention is the closing event of the two weeks' course in beekeeping which is conducted annually at the college.

There will be a complete collection of beekeepers' supplies exhibited and explanations will be given of the equipment used.

Among the speakers announced are E. R. Root of Medina, O.; Morley Pettit, provincial apiculturist from Guelph, Ont.; A. W. Yates of Hartford, Conn.; John Shlahteney, O. F. Fuller, George T. Whittenton, E. C. Britton and Dr. C. G. Schamu.

Rivers and Harbors Committee Will Be Asked to Visit City and See for Itself What Is Need — One Million Asked

CAMPAIGN IS URGENT

PORLTAND, Me.—Portland has determined to have an adequate and modern harbor if effort can accomplish it. Congressman Asher C. Hinds, Col. William E. Craighill, the Portland harbor commissioners and officers of the Portland Board of Trade have decided that it would be advisable to have a survey of the harbor channel approaches made and to place a bill before Congress asking for a large appropriation, probably \$1,000,000, in order that Portland may be provided with deeper water, that Witch Rock may be removed and that the water in the channel may be dredged to a depth of 35 feet.

Congressman S. M. Sparkman of Florida, the chairman of the rivers and harbors committee in Congress will be asked to come to Portland and learn of the improvements needed.

The general opinion expressed at the meeting was that a general survey is necessary and that Witch Rock should be surveyed as it had been learned that its last survey was made about 15 years ago.

Colonel Craighill, the officer in charge of the United States engineers corps, in this district, is endorsing the campaign to secure improvements, but he is opposed to having the docks of the Grand Trunk railway lengthened beyond the harbor line limits and said that the minute the Grand Trunk secured permission to extend the piers other owners of wharf property would be asking for the same privilege.

Colonel Craighill said that he believed the problem would be solved easily by the Grand Trunk building new piers to the east of the present piers. There is ample room for piers 1000 feet in length, said Colonel Craighill.

Those in attendance at the Friday meeting were President Silas B. Adams of the Portland Board of Trade, Congressman Asher C. Hinds, Harbor Commissioners Cyrus H. Farley, C. W. T. Godin, Walter Dee Moore, chairman of the board of immigration committee, and Secretary Maurice C. Rich of the Board of Trade.

LAST TUFTS GIRLS' CLASS TO GRADUATE

Jackson College Students About to Leave Entered Senior Institution Just Before Segregation Proposition Made Effective

CHANGE IS COMPLETE

MEDFORD, Mass.—The last class of girls to be graduated from Tufts College will receive diplomas with the Tufts men at commencement, June 18, and from them on, Tufts sister institution, Jackson College, will give its degree to the women students.

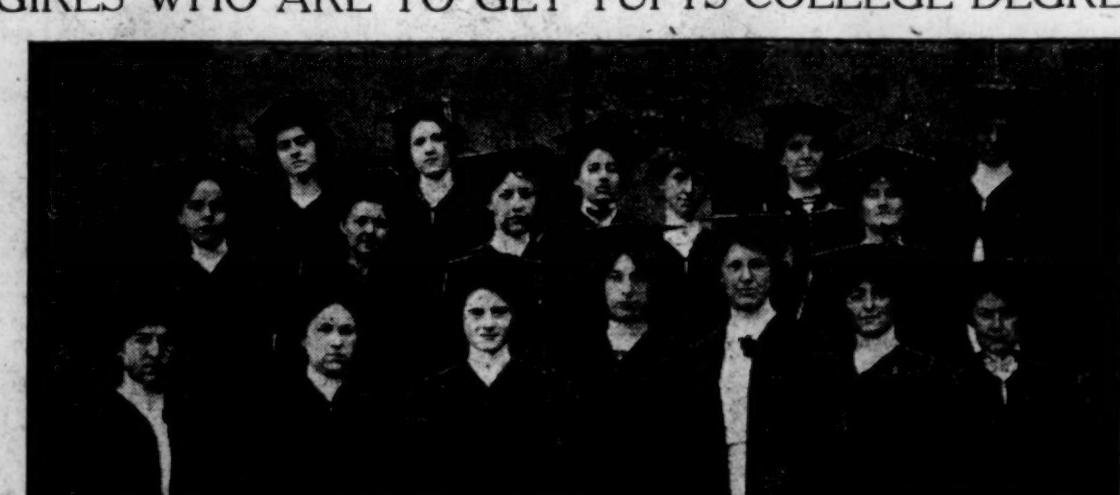
The girls in this year's senior class entered in 1909, just before the segregation of the girls was decided upon and Jackson founded. They were therefore given their choice this year of receiving either a Tufts or a Jackson diploma, and without exception, they voted to take the Tufts degree.

When this class graduates, Jackson will become completely separated from Tufts. It is probable that next year Jackson will have its own class day and commencement celebrations, and not combine with the corresponding classes at Tufts as has been done during the past three years.

Tufts was opened to women students on the same terms as to men in 1893. In 1895 a bequest of nearly \$100,000 was made for the benefit of the women students by Mrs. Cornelie M. Jackson of Providence, and this sum, together with other similar bequests, made possible the provision of buildings for the present Jackson College.

Dr. Carrel is on his way to Europe and Dr. Flexner declined to discuss the announcement of Mrs. Belais. Rockefeller Institute officials, however, declared they had nothing to fear from investigation, though they did not believe Mr. Whitman would act upon the request.

GIRLS WHO ARE TO GET TUFTS COLLEGE DEGREE



EARLY SATURDAY CLOSING INDORSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Labor men, at the quarterly convention of the Rhode Island State Branch, A. F. of L., at Falstaff hall, Sunday, unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the movement to close the stores in the state at 6 o'clock Saturday nights, and to retain the Friday half-holiday.

A resolution indorsing the Providence Typographical Union's action in inviting its international organization to hold its 1914 convention in Providence was passed. The delegates, acting on the legislative committee's report, authorized the executive committee to draft a bill in reference to the creation of a state arbitration board for presentation at the next General Assembly session.

POSTAL TEST COMES JUNE 28
GREENFIELD, Mass.—The United States civil service commission announces that June 28 an examination

will be held here for a contemplated vacancy in the position of fourth-class postmaster at Whately, and other vacancies as they may occur at that office, unless it shall be decided in the interests of the service to fill the vacancy by reinstatement.

MILLBURY OPENS HER CENTENNIAL

MILLBURY, Mass.—The biggest crowd that ever attended a band concert here heard a concert of sacred numbers at Bramanville, Sunday afternoon. Fully 5000 people were present.

The bandstand was not large enough to accommodate the members of the band, so the concert was given on the lawn in front of the First Congregational church. Every available place was taken by the large crowd that turned out from Millbury, Worcester and the neighboring towns, to help Millbury people celebrate the opening of their centennial observance.

BRITISH AUTO MEN ON TO PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the Institution of Automobile Engineers and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders of England, accompanied by the members of the Society of Automobile Engineers of this country, are to visit this city and Pawtucket Wednesday.

The party will arrive in Pawtucket early in the morning from the lake cities. They will inspect the plant of the Potter & Johnston company.

Later they will be brought here in motor buses and automobiles and taken through the works of the Alco factory of the American Locomotive Company. The afternoon will be devoted to an inspection of the buildings of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company and to a sightseeing tour. As the concluding feature the committee has planned a Rhode Island shore dinner at the Rhode Island Country Club at Nayatt.

EAST AURORA, N. Y., RESPLENDENT IN HOMELIKENESS AND ARTISTRY

HOUSE LINKED TO NATION'S HISTORY



President Fillmore's old residence in East Aurora, N. Y.

Aurora, and these are about one block apart. One is the work shop, beautifully clean, well equipped with every convenience, well ventilated and well lighted,

where Karl Kipp and a few skilled helpers make—with their hands and without the aid of machinery—things of beauty and lasting worth in silver, gold, copper and leaded glass for home adornment. The other shop is on Main street about five minutes' walk from the station, and is a restful and charming place where the visitor will not only find exhibitions of Mr. Kipp's own work, but many other lovely and worth-while things that have been gathered from different parts of the country. Among many other beautiful memories one may take away from the Tookay shop are the pastel drawings of

William Morris and Robert Louis Stevenson by Raymond Nott.

The Roycroft shops are located in East Aurora, and, on account of their renown, many people from all over the world visit the town annually. These shops give employment to about 400 townpeople as well as 100 or so from other places. On account of the large mail business the town has a first-class postoffice, which is remarkable for a place of only about 2600 people.

The town contains a very good school, not only for the grades, but also the high school which prepares for college. It is a public spirited town and well governed. The betterment and beautifying of the place seems to be the desire of all the inhabitants.

BOARD HAS FUND OF \$250,000 FOR PLAYGROUNDS

Unsalaried Commission Through Assembly Enactment Has Full Management of Recreation Facilities in Providence

EDUCATION INCLUDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Through the establishment of the board of recreation, the city has centralized the control of its playgrounds and parks. An appropriation of \$250,000 is available for the purchase of land for eight new playgrounds, and it is expected that before the summer is over these new plots will be under the city's control and operation.

The board of recreation is to have sweeping powers, granting of which by the city required special action on the part of the last General Assembly. The board has the care, management and control over the use and operation of all public playgrounds and other places used for recreation and over equipment and facilities; it also has charge of promoting play, sport and physical and industrial education at the playgrounds.

According to the enactment of the General Assembly, the city council is authorized to give the board charge of public parks, public baths and bathing places and any other recreation spot.

The members of the board, who serve without compensation, comprise: Mayor Joseph H. Gainer, Henry A. Barker of the metropolitan park commission, President Howard B. Gorham of the school committee, Col. Harvey A. Baker, Joseph J. McCaffrey of the Public Playground Association, Mrs. James C. Colton of the Public School Teachers Association and Edward F. Ely, Joseph E. C. Farnham and William H. Covell, Jr., members of the park commission.

BIG BUILDING PROJECT TALKED
EAST SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The project of erecting here under a cooperative building plan, 2000 model cottages at a cost of \$5,000,000 was discussed at a dinner of 15 representative real estate men at the Nayasset Club Saturday night.

JANE ADDAMS IS TO SPEAK

NEWPORT, R. I.—Miss Jane Addams will be in Newport on July 2 and 3, where she will make an address at the navy day and Progressive conference. Miss Addams left this country in February for Egypt to rest. She will return to America this month, and after the conference in Newport will go to Chicago where she will resume her work at Hull house. The conference will be addressed by Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Beveridge, James A. Garfield, Gifford Pinchot, Senator Dixon and others will also speak.

NEW EXPRESS REGULATION

PORLTAND, Me.—It is evident that the American Express Company has regained some of its influence with the Boston & Maine railroad. Hereafter passenger trains must wait at all stations for berries, flowers, ice cream and vegetables. For five years or more a conductor could refuse to delay a train for any shipments of the express company regardless of variety.

CLINTON POWER PLANT BURNED
CLINTON—The Lancaster mills power plant, located in the center of this town, was partially destroyed by fire Sunday.

The loss is about \$14,000. The plant will immediately be rebuilt, and in the interim power will be obtained from the river.

ACADEMY OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY

NWBURYPORT, Mass.—Dummer Academy, which was founded in 1763 by William Dummer, lieutenant-governor and acting governor of Massachusetts Bay, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the country, is observing its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

TOWN PARK PROPOSED

WEBSTER, Mass.—Purchase of Killdeer island at Webster lake as a town park is proposed. The land is located directly across the Narrows, and a bridge over this strip of water to reach the park is included in the plans of those who favor its purchase.

POLES DEDICATE NEW HALL

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The Polish societies of Holyoke and vicinity joined Sunday in dedicating the new hall of the Kosciuszko Club on Lyman street here.

RUSSIAN INSPECTS QUARRIES
BARRE, Vt.—Vermont granite plants and quarries were inspected during the past week by V. Y. Ioffe of St. Petersburg, a member of the Russian nobility.

News in the World of Literature

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS SEEN FROM NEW ANGLE BY AMERICAN STUDENT-AUTHOR

Disinterested Advice That Is Given by W. M. Fullerton to His Countrymen Spells Less Confidence in The Hague

"PROBLEMS OF POWER"

N"Problems of Power: A Study of International Politics from Sadowa to Kirk-Kilise," by William Morton Fullerton (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.25), are embodied the opinions of an American journalist now long resident in Europe. With what he has to say about Germany, France, Great Britain, Russia and the minor powers during the period of time indicated in the book, it is not the province of this reviewer to deal, save to say that owing to long residence in Paris as a foreign correspondent, he writes with more authority on French than on other nations' finer diplomatic history and constitutional and political problems.

To a lesser degree than Price Collier in his latest book, "Germany and the Germans," does the former Lieutenant De Blowitz find cause for admiration either in the theory or the results of the Bismarckian statecraft, especially the foreign policy.

To the Radical or Liberal Briton, his evident admiration for Mr. Chamberlain's "imperialism" and his somewhat contemptuous references to the domestic policy of the present Asquith ministry, coupled with his continuous attacks on idealogues and humanitarians, no doubt will be irritating.

Nor will most Americans altogether like his ridicule of the shibboleths of liberty, fraternity and equality; while his unconquerable preference for the Roosevelt form of peace propaganda instead of that of Mr. Taft and the "pacifists" who flock to Mohonk or who admire Andrew Carnegie will induce many persons otherwise well disposed to refuse to follow him as "guide, philosopher and friend." In short the book has within it much that will provoke controversy. This is vastly better than a state of indifference and ignorance concerning international affairs, so characteristic of many Americans, even those with tastes and aptitudes that might be expected to lead them beyond the horizon of city or nation.

The significance of this book is not so much in its contents as in its source. When you come to sit down and count up the number of Americans, at Washington or elsewhere, who can write with any authority on contemporary political happenings in Europe or Asia or the Latin-American, the list is pitifully small.

Count in Mr. Roosevelt, Senator Lodge, Admiral Mahan, John Barrett, Andrew D. White, Price Collier, William R. Thayer, Archibald Coolidge and Professor Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin, and the list is almost closed. Our monthlies and quarterlies have no such lists of contributors on such themes as are found in Europe. Only recently have the universities begun to furnish recruits for the ranks of popular interpreters of contemporary history. From the roll of former diplomats and publicists the candidates number scarcely more than they did a generation ago. Indeed it may be questioned whether there are as many, relatively speaking.

Mr. Fullerton's long residence in Europe seems to have had somewhat the same influence upon his authentic original New England and Harvard form of democratic creed that a similar exile has had upon another American journalist, G. W. Smalley. But all the more weighty, therefore, is the disinterested advice, which, as a qualified admirer of democracy in its more radical forms, he gives to his countrymen on matters of foreign policy. Advice which, it should be remembered, comes from one who has had opportunity to study the statecraft of nations some of which, with all their protestations of friendliness, are not inclined to coincide with the traditional American policy summed up in the Monroe doctrine or with the "open door" policy for China.

For idealists Mr. Fullerton has respect, but for ideologues none; and it is from some of the more naive and utopian—as they seem to him—schemes of recent Presidents and secretaries of state, that he most sharply dissent. From what he knows of motives and ambitions governing certain of the chancelleries of Europe, he is not inclined to favor an American foreign policy that is based on the Golden Rule. As one who denies that there is any philosophy of history possible and therefore considers as equally unprofitable any prophecy as to the future, the essence of his practical advice to his countrymen amounts to this: Assert no claims that are not to be defended at any cost; and put not your faith in The Hague. If he has his way, as a strong partizan of the triple entente as over against the triple alliance, he would have the United States come to an understanding with Great Britain, France and Russia, both as to Asia and also as to lands adjacent to the Caribbean.

The sections of this book that deal with the relations between economics and foreign policy, with the effect of control of wealth and credit upon national strength and destiny, with the demoralizing effect upon a people of a bureaucracy and a civil pension system, with the fight by France for republicanism against the open and secret hostility of the Vatican, and with the meaning of

"syndicalism" are illuminating. The reader and the author may differ occasionally both as to logic and spirit as well as to facts. Sometimes Mr. Fullerton allows epithets to substitute for arguments. He probably has done neither Bismarck, Emperor William, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Taft, Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor Norman Angell full justice. That is not the point now.

Rather is it that an American has emerged who shows interest in and considerable direct knowledge of contemporary world problems, and who has resigned from active professional work to give his life henceforth to exposition of the history that he finds unrolling before his eyes. As one who learned at Harvard who know anything about the language, history or the technique of diplomacy, might well empower a man who from a vantage point has watched the duels of experts, and see what he could do with weapons in his own hands.

LITERARY NOTES

A RAPIDLY growing class of books issuing from prominent American houses is that which has for its latest recruit "Justice and the Modern Law," by Everett V. Abbott, which the Houghton Mifflin Company publishes.

Not all the propaganda for city and town planning centers east of the Alleghenies, F. L. McVey, president of the University of North Dakota, has put forth an excellent handbook on "The Making of a Town."

With the current number of the Dial, the successors of the late Francis Fisher Browne, who founded that semi-monthly journal of literary criticism and edited it for more than 30 years, distribute a fine portrait of the man who was an editor of the old school.

Henry R. Reed, professor of rhetoric and English literature at the University of Pennsylvania from 1884 to 1884, was one of the most ardent American admirers of Wordsworth. Much material by Reed, in manuscript form, has just come into the university's possession.

American reviewers with ethical ideals are speaking with candor about the unpleasant realism and naturalism of Hauptmann's "Atlantis." Professor Carruth of the University of Kansas has a caustic letter in the Dial.

A critical study of the life and work of Ellen Key, by Louise Nystrom Hamilton of Stockholm, has been translated by Anna E. B. Fries, and is published by Putnam's Sons. This Scandinavian thinker is coming to be so widely read by American women that facts pertaining to her career are in demand.

"In the Vanguard," the poem against war, by Katrina Trask, which has had some vogue in the United States, has been dramatized and will be produced next winter by Henry Miller.

By winning a second prize—the Charles Oldham—at Oxford University, William Clase Greene, Massachusetts' Rhodes scholar in residence at Balliol College, has conferred distinction not only on himself but on his father, Prof. H. E. Greene of Johns Hopkins University, and also on Harvard University where he—the day is being prepared by Sir W. Robert Nicoll.

The Kahn fellowship for the current year has been awarded to Dean Williams of the school of journalism at the University of Missouri. This fellowship provides its recipient with sufficient funds for a year of foreign travel in order that he may "study and compare national manners and customs, and the political, social, religious and economic institutions of peoples."

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

WOULD LIKE TO SIT DOWN
Church—"The people who patronize the subway cars have a grievance." Gotham—"I know. It's one of long standing."—Yonkers Statesman.

NO CERTAINTY ABOUT THEM
"Does your lad find his sums hard?" "Oh, no; the sums are easy enough, but his results are too original to suit the teacher."—Fliegende Blatter.

ADVANTAGES OF TRAVEL
"Your wife is most enthusiastic about Niagara Falls." "Yes; that is where she saw the model from which she copied her stunning spring hat."—Washington Herald.

HESITATED TOO LONG
He grasped an opportunity
And held it in his mitt;
But sad to say, he didn't know
Just what to do with it.
—St. Paul Despatch.

LIKES STATIONARY MUSIC
"So you enjoyed the concert?" "Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox. "It's worth paying something to listen to a

STATE TO BAR PASSES
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Holders of annual passes and other forms of free transportation on Missouri railroads were surprised when the public utilities commission, through Chairman Atkinson, announced that it will be unlawful for a common carrier to carry passengers on a free ticket after July 31.

MANY MIGRATE TO CANADA
DETROIT—More than 2000 immigrants, 90 per cent of them Americans, entered Canada through Windsor port in the last three months. According to immigration officials the money of the immigrants exceeded \$300 each, making a total of \$870,000.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

INFORMATION WANTED

If any one knows, I just wish he'd tell why our butcher's the first man in town To hear that the prices of meat have gone up, And the last one to hear they've gone down.

REPARTEE

"You appear to be considerably stuck up," said the thimble to the pincushion. "Well, who has a better right?" returned the latter. "Haven't I lots of good points about me?"

AND FINDING IT

"While men and boys cling to baseball, women take more and more to basketball." "Yes, the women of today are always looking for a larger sphere."

APPRECIATION

"Whichever is a truly social fellow, isn't he? When he sees the point of your joke he doesn't hesitate to give you a hearty laugh."

"Very true, but Wilkins does even better than that. He laughs whether he sees the point or not."

DIANA AT EPHESUS

"When Farmer Wiggs came from his 'tower' abroad He had many an interesting bit to relate: 'Yes, indeed!' said he in recounting them, 'we Found the temple of Dinah at Ephesus great!'

ELUCIDATED

"How can you tell which is the top or bottom of these cubist's paintings?" "The side of the frame nearest the screw-eyes on the back goes toward the ceiling."

REFERENDUM TRIED IN EAST

Editorial Study of Rhode Island Experience Finds It Illuminating

RHODE ISLAND'S voters went a-legislating the other day. It was quite like Oregon, with only the number of questions for difference. Expectation that an eastern state, where referendums are much discussed in the abstract and rarely put in practise, would put any such test as 30 questions upon its citizens would be unreasonable. Two were enough for the Rhode Islanders in a practise election.

They were typical questions, requiring some study, a real knowledge of the issue, a discretion every bit as clear as that the average member of the Legislature brings to bear upon problems he has to consider. They were as to a state appropriation for institutions and as to a large grant for highway uses.

It must not be allowed to detract from the credit due the citizens that they voted precisely as the Providence Journal told them to vote. If that leading newspaper's judgment were exactly interchangeable with public opinion in the state, obviously the less troublesome process would be to have the referendum to the Journal instead of to the

The fact is that the newspaper did the valuable service of setting out very fully what the merits of the two propositions were and its advice was followed only as the people saw that the case was made out. It was on the whole a good showing of the capacity of the voters to deal with detailed questions of voters.

Public spirit as well as discrimination was shown in the voting. As between the state institutions and the state roads, it might be expected the voter would vote the roads up and the institutions down, in his own interest. The other thing happened. The money was granted the institutions, while as to the roads it was decided that the large addition to the sum already at the disposal of the state highway department was not reasonably required. So it may be said that the Legislature of the whole people conducted itself well, and the referendum is proved to be quite workable in a state that may be considered typical of the conservative

On the day when the Rhode Islanders were legislating, the Governor of Massachusetts was writing a veto message in which he criticized the referendum provision in a bill as to the tenure of teachers. The bill required that it should be effective only after the voters of a town or city approved, and prescribed the form of question to go on the ballot. It was a general term and by no means fully descriptive of the issue. The Governor declared that the voter should have presented to him the whole project, in order that he might answer intelligently.

To put the entire act on the ballot would be impossible and the Governor proposed that the law require the mail-

000. In the same three months there were 700 rejections. Three hundred of these were made in May. April held the record in the quarterly period with 1200 new settlers.

OIL FIRM IS BUILDING DOCK
PORT HURON, Mich.—The Imperial Oil Company has started work on an up-to-date concrete dock. The company purchased additional water front, and will construct a 200-foot wharf with facilities for handling coal and crude oil and for shipping. New boiler houses are being erected. Work has started also on the big pipe line from Sarnia to Cleverland.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS SEEN FROM NEW ANGLE BY AMERICAN STUDENT-AUTHOR
Disinterested Advice That Is Given by W. M. Fullerton to His Countrymen Spells Less Confidence in The Hague

PROBLEMS OF POWER
"PROBLEMS OF POWER"

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY
WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

INFORMATION WANTED
If any one knows, I just wish he'd tell why our butcher's the first man in town To hear that the prices of meat have gone up, And the last one to hear they've gone down.

REPARTEE
"You appear to be considerably stuck up," said the thimble to the pincushion. "Well, who has a better right?" returned the latter. "Haven't I lots of good points about me?"

AND FINDING IT
"While men and boys cling to baseball, women take more and more to basketball." "Yes, the women of today are always looking for a larger sphere."

APPRECIATION
"Whicherley is a truly social fellow, isn't he? When he sees the point of your joke he doesn't hesitate to give you a hearty laugh."

"Very true, but Wilkins does even better than that. He laughs whether he sees the point or not."

ELUCIDATED
"How can you tell which is the top or bottom of these cubist's paintings?" "The side of the frame nearest the screw-eyes on the back goes toward the ceiling."

DIANA AT EPHESUS
"When Farmer Wiggs came from his 'tower' abroad He had many an interesting bit to relate: 'Yes, indeed!' said he in recounting them, 'we Found the temple of Dinah at Ephesus great!'

ELUCIDATED
"How can you tell which is the top or bottom of these cubist's paintings?" "The side of the frame nearest the screw-eyes on the back goes toward the ceiling."

APPRECIATION
"Whicherley is a truly social fellow, isn't he? When he sees the point of your joke he doesn't hesitate to give you a hearty laugh."

"Very true, but Wilkins does even better than that. He laughs whether he sees the point or not."

ELUCIDATED
"How can you tell which is the top or bottom of these cubist's paintings?" "The side of the frame nearest the screw-eyes on the back goes toward the ceiling."

APPRECIATION
"Whicherley is a truly social fellow, isn't he? When he sees the point of your joke he doesn't hesitate to give you a hearty laugh."

"Very true, but Wilkins does even better than that. He laughs whether he sees the point or not."

ELUCIDATED
"How can you tell which is the top or bottom of these cubist's paintings?" "The side of the frame nearest the screw-eyes on the back goes toward the ceiling."

APPRECIATION
"Whicherley is a truly social fellow, isn't he? When he sees the point of your joke he doesn't hesitate to give you a hearty laugh."

"Very true, but Wilkins does even better than that. He laughs whether he sees the point or not."

ELUCIDATED
"How can you tell which is the top or bottom of these cubist's paintings?" "The side of the frame nearest the screw-eyes on the back goes toward the ceiling."

APPRECIATION
"Whicherley is a truly social fellow, isn't he? When he sees the point of your joke he doesn't hesitate to give you a hearty laugh."

"Very true, but Wilkins does even better than that. He laughs whether he sees the point or not."

ELUCIDATED
"How can you tell which is the top or bottom of these cubist's paintings?" "The side of the frame nearest the screw-eyes on the back goes toward the ceiling."

APPRECIATION
"Whicherley is a truly social fellow, isn't he? When he sees the point of your joke he doesn't hesitate to give you a hearty laugh."

"Very true, but Wilkins does even better than that. He laughs whether he sees the point or not."

ELUCIDATED
"How can you tell which is the top or bottom of these cubist's paintings?" "The side of the frame nearest the screw-eyes on the back goes toward the ceiling."

APPRECIATION
"Whicherley is a truly social fellow, isn't he? When he sees the point of your joke he doesn't hesitate to give you a hearty laugh."

"Very true, but Wilkins does even better than that. He laughs whether he sees the point or not."

ELUCIDATED
"How can you tell which is the top or bottom of these cubist's paintings?" "The side of the frame nearest the screw-eyes on the back goes toward the ceiling."

APPRECIATION
"Whicherley is a truly social fellow, isn't he? When he sees the point of your joke he doesn't hesitate to give you a hearty laugh."

"Very true, but Wilkins does even better than that. He laughs whether he sees the point or not."

ELUCIDATED
"How can you tell which is the top or bottom of these cubist's paintings?" "The side of the frame nearest the screw-eyes on the back goes toward the ceiling."

APPRECIATION
"Whicherley is a truly social fellow, isn't he? When he sees the point of your joke he doesn't hesitate to give you a hearty laugh."

"Very true, but Wilkins does even better than that. He laughs whether he sees the point or not."

ELUCIDATED
"How can

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

HINTS ON PROPER CARE OF LAMPS

Lamps with metal reservoirs are safer than those of glass or china, as the former, if upset, can be picked up and replaced before the oil can escape, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Of course the oil used must be of good quality. There is no saving in poor oil. Bad oil clogs the wick and the burner, besides giving off an unpleasant and dirty vapor. Never turn down a wick. It is meant to burn with the flame at full height, and when allowed to smolder it will either smoke or smell, and most certainly heat rapidly and become a distinct source of risk.

An alcohol lamp should always be placed in a shallow dish as the alcohol is liable to run out on table or dresser and ignite. Never keep the alcohol bottle near the lighted lamp. Do not pour fresh alcohol into the tank if there is burning char on it, for the entire contents may burst into flames.

TRIED RECIPES

FANCY FRENCH OMELET

EAT yolks of four eggs with the rind of a lemon rubbed over two ounces loaf sugar, which must be crushed and added. Beat the whites very stiff, add one-quarter pound flour and one-half cup whipped cream. Mix all well, pour into a buttered pan and bake in a hot oven five minutes. Fold it on a plate with a filling of cider apple sauce (boiled thick), glaze with sugar and serve.

BAKED TOMATOES

Wash and without peeling snugly fit in granite baking pan six or seven medium sized tomatoes. Put over these some olive oil, drippings or butter and start to cook in moderate oven. When a little soft sprinkle over parsley, garlic and green peppers chopped very fine. Baste all the while so flavor goes through them and to prevent burning. Remove to top of stove and cook 10 or 15 minutes. In the meantime sprinkle over them three or four rolled crackers. Baste until ready to serve.

ITALIAN CHEESE

Stir into a little cold milk one fourth cup each flour and cornstarch which have been well sifted together, half a teaspoon salt and a small pinch of paprika or a smaller pinch of cayenne if used. When of a consistency to pour, put into the rest of one pint milk which has been scalded. Keep stirring the mixture until it thickens. While the mixture cooks 20 minutes, beat the yolks of two eggs into one half cup creamed butter and add to hot liquid. Still stir until yolks are cooked and add one cup grated cheese. When cheese is melted, pour to depth of about one half inch in a shallow dish. When cold cut into squares and lay a layer of these in an au gratin dish. Sprinkle with grated cheese, put on another layer of squares and again sprinkle. When all have been disposed of, put in the oven to get very hot. Serve in the dish with bread and green vegetables or a salad.

HUNTINGTON PATTIES

Reheat patty cases made of puff paste and fill with the following mixture: Clean and parboil a sweetbread and cut in cubes. Melt two tablespoons butter, add three tablespoons flour and pour on gradually while stirring constantly one cup chicken stock. Reheat sweetbread in the sauce and add a fourth of a cup heavy cream and one teaspoon beef extract. Season with salt and paprika.—San Francisco Call.

CORRECT FORM IN THE WEDDING

Points about pretty details

GIVING advice on weddings Harpers Bazaar says the announcements should be sent out the day of the wedding. The invitations should be sent out two weeks before the wedding. The announcements should read:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith
have the honor of announcing
the marriage of their sister
Mary Benton Hyde

to
Mr. Henry Griscom Jones
on Thursday, July the second,
nineteen hundred and thirteen, at
St. George's Church,
Baltimore.

The invitations should read:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their sister
Mary Benton Hyde

to
Mr. Henry Griscom Jones
on Thursday, July the second,
St. George's Church,
Baltimore.

An invitation to a wedding should be printed on heavy white paper, folded once, and enclosed in an envelope of the same size, and this placed in the address envelope. The address should never be typewritten, no matter how many invitations are issued. Special written invitations are often sent, and these should be immediately acknowledged in a few words of acceptance or a note of regrets if unable to attend. An invited guest need not send a present, but it is a pretty courtesy to do so, even though the offering be but a bouquet of flowers, as a token of cordiality and congratulations.

The bride's father and mother should stand by the door to receive the guests, with the father and mother of the bridegroom beside them, so that they can introduce the guests to them as they enter.

STYLISH GOWN OF STRIPED SILK

Suitable for street or indoors

MANY of the smartest costumes of the season are made of black and white with a touch of bright color found in the trimming. This one shows the collar and sash in Bulgarian effect and is exceedingly attractive and useful.

Such a gown can be worn upon the street and within doors with equal propriety. It is not too dressy to be worn in the early hours of the day and it is quite elaborate enough for a luncheon or any similar occasion.

If preferred, the plenum can be cut away in place of being straight. Open necks are being much worn, and this collar is one of the best. Women who do not find it becoming will add one of the transparent chemisettes that are such trusted friends and do such valuable service.

Gowns of this kind are being much used and are in great demand. The model would be pretty copied in black and white cotton voile in place of the silk, or it could be used for crepe de chine or for a light weight sponge or for a great many different materials.

Such models become simple when simply treated and adapted to afternoon wear and the like when made of hand-some materials. Dove gray silk crepe would be beautiful made in this way with trimmings of amber if that color is becoming, or of one of the lovely new reds that are so fashionable this summer.

The skirt is four gored. The edges are lapped to form inverted tufts at the front and there is a panel back. The blouse is a simple one with set-in sleeves and the plenum is separate.

Quite a different effect can be obtained by making the blouse and plenum of one material and the skirt of another, as flowing silk over plain or plain over striped.

For the medium size, the gown will require 8½ yards of material 27, 6½ yards 36 or 5½ yards 44 inches wide with ¼ yard 21 inches wide for the collar.

The pattern of the gown (7818) is cut



GOODIES FOR PICNIC BASKET

Unnecessary work eliminated in dishwashing

ALMOST as much depends on the packing of the picnic basket as on the making of the picnic fare. For a moderate amount of money many things can be bought to make the work of packing the basket easy. Thermos bottles for cream and milk, special sandwich boxes, paper sets of doilies, napkins and tablecloths, paper plates and saucers to match and paper cups can all be bought.

A menu for a hearty but cold picnic supper is as follows: Cold broiled chicken, stuffed tomatoes with lettuce and mayonnaise, currant jelly, buttered rolls, strawberry or raspberry shortcake. Each stuffed tomato can be wrapped in waxed paper, the lettuce can be wrapped in a damp cloth, the chicken can be packed in a paper-lined box and the rolls can be carried in a box or basket. The two layers of cake for the shortcake can be carefully wrapped in a napkin. The berries, prepared with sugar, cream to whip for the shortcake and the mayonnaise dressing for the salad can all be carried in fruit jars; although the cream, if there is a thermos bottle, had better be carried in that.—Chicago Record-Herald.

There should be good shelves or tables at either side of the sink. The dishpan or pan and drainer should not be too large for the sink, nor too small for the dishes. A dish mop, cloths and towels of good absorbent quality should be provided. Soap, pumice stone, silver polish, etc., should be close at hand. The dishes should be scraped and stacked, and if not washed immediately, should be left soaking.

We should study to avoid unnecessary motions—not to cross hands or handle the dishes too many times. Then after everything is well arranged, time the process and endeavor to restrict it to a definite period each time. If rinsed in boiling water, some dishes do not require wiping. Cooking dishes may be reduced in number by intelligent forethought as well as by cooking in paper

bags. Dishes of all kinds should be wisely chosen that they may be washed more easily, and if filled with water as soon as used will lose most of their difficulties.

Learn to use fewer dishes and adapt them better to each purpose. Learn to use very hot water and a dish mop. Dishes rinsed under the cold water faucet before washing will be more easily and quickly cleaned and the dish water can be kept much cleaner.

This process is thus considered in detail because it so seldom receives intelligent thought and is allowed to consume more time than is necessary.

TABLE PLANT

Break off the top leaves of a pine-
apple by gently working them from
side to side until they come out quite
clean. Now put two spoonfuls of coarse
sand in the bottom of a glass jar, and
fill with water. Place the pineapple
top in it where it broke off, and always
keep it a little under water. Be sure
and keep in the light, and after a few
weeks roots will sprout, says the Chi-
cago Inter Ocean. As soon as they
are strong enough, put in a pot, and
then in a small jardinier. With a little
care a lovely evergreen table plant will
spread out which will last for years.

FOR THE COOK

If almonds are put into cold water and allowed to come just to the boiling point, they blanch easily. Plunge in cold water as soon as the skins are taken off; then they will not change color.

Any cream or custard pie should have the under crust baked first. See that the filling is sufficiently firm to hold its shape when the pie is cut. Any pie of this sort is tastier and more attractive to the eye if served with delicately browned meringue.

Cold boiled potatoes cut lengthwise and broiled are delicious if served piping hot with plenty of butter, pepper and salt.

When next serving roast beef, save all the drippings in the pan. Spread evenly on carefully toasted bread and put in the oven to brown. This is excellent for luncheon.—Newark News.

OVEN ROASTS

In order to have a juicy tender roast of meat, it should be browned first either in a hot skillet or in an oven which is hot. After it is well browned, cook for the remaining time in a slow oven, says the Philadelphia North American. In this way the juices are kept in the roast and at the same time the meat is made tender.

FERTILIZERS FOR THE GARDEN

Plants grown to be plowed under

IN the garden, as in the field, it is essential that there be an ample supply of humus, that is, decaying organic matter in the soil, in order to secure good growth of cultivated plants. This humus may be applied in one of two general ways. It may be given as dressings of natural fertilizer from the stable or of plants grown for the sole purpose of being plowed beneath the surface at certain stages of growth.

The chief disadvantage of using the natural fertilizer in the suburban garden is perhaps the cost. It is not every one who can get such material at reasonable prices, especially in the neighborhood of large cities. Then too, there is the disagreeable feature of handling the stuff. It is, however, the best material to use where it can be applied with not too much expense, because it not only contains all the elements of plant growth, but these elements are in a readily soluble and available form. It should be given the choice wherever possible.

The green crops popularly grown and known as green manures are specially available, because they yield large quantities of humus when properly managed and at very slight cost except for their occupancy of the land while they are growing. The cost of the amount of seed necessary to sow a given garden area is very slight in comparison with the volume of plant growth produced to be plowed under. Then too, by proper selection of the varieties of these plants the amount of time needed for producing the green material can be considerably shortened.

Humus crops may be divided into two classes; those which secure part of their nitrogen supply from the air and those which get none of this material except what has been left over from a preceding crop and is already in the ground. This

nitrogenous material as well as much of the various other salts used by the plants is very soluble and will be washed by rain far down in the soil and often beyond the reach of the roots; therefore, such crops are useful especially in the autumn when they are growing.

For little dancing dresses there are lovely all over nets, figured or plain, many of them printed in French floral designs in color, fine bordered muslins or batiste, and all over wash lace, besides the always popular white lingerie dress of handkerchief linen, mercerized batiste, or French muslin. These materials may be laundered repeatedly.

An iris wedding would be very unusual and extremely beautiful if well carried out. The lavender and yellow would make a beautiful color scheme for the gowns and hats of the bridesmaids. If the bride's bouquet is made of the dainty white iris, the maid of honor may carry the pale lavender iris, wearing a pale-yellow gown with a little of the lavender in the trimming. The bridesmaids may carry the darker yellow and lavender iris with the deeper shades in their gowns and hats. With the present slender draped styles one can have the gowns made so that they will look very much like the iris itself. The effect should be charming.

Trimming must also be tubable. For the hard wear frock stitched bands of the material, mercerized wash braids, or cuffs, collar, and belt of a different material, plain or striped or figured goods and viceversa, are most serviceable. Good effects and economy are secured with old favorite dotted swiss, made new with sprigs of flowers in delicate colors.

Not only do these fabrics wash well, but they have the equally desirable quality of not mousing hopelessly or getting stringy as soon as worn.

For little dancing dresses there are lovely all over nets, figured or plain, many of them printed in French floral designs in color, fine bordered muslins or batiste, and all over wash lace, besides the always popular white lingerie dress of handkerchief linen, mercerized batiste, or French muslin. These materials may be laundered repeatedly.

An iris wedding would be very unusual and extremely beautiful if well carried out. The lavender and yellow would make a beautiful color scheme for the gowns and hats of the bridesmaids.

If the bride's bouquet is made of the dainty white iris, the maid of honor may carry the pale lavender iris, wearing a pale-yellow gown with a little of the lavender in the trimming. The bridesmaids may carry the darker yellow and lavender iris with the deeper shades in their gowns and hats. With the present slender draped styles one can have the gowns made so that they will look very much like the iris itself. The effect should be charming.

Trimming must also be tubable. For the hard wear frock stitched bands of the material, mercerized wash braids, or cuffs, collar, and belt of a different material, plain or striped or figured goods and viceversa, are most serviceable. Good effects and economy are secured with old favorite dotted swiss, made new with sprigs of flowers in delicate colors.

Not only do these fabrics wash well, but they have the equally desirable quality of not mousing hopelessly or getting stringy as soon as worn.

For little dancing dresses there are lovely all over nets, figured or plain, many of them printed in French floral designs in color, fine bordered muslins or batiste, and all over wash lace, besides the always popular white lingerie dress of handkerchief linen, mercerized batiste, or French muslin. These materials may be laundered repeatedly.

An iris wedding would be very unusual and extremely beautiful if well carried out. The lavender and yellow would make a beautiful color scheme for the gowns and hats of the bridesmaids.

If the bride's bouquet is made of the dainty white iris, the maid of honor may carry the pale lavender iris, wearing a pale-yellow gown with a little of the lavender in the trimming. The bridesmaids may carry the darker yellow and lavender iris with the deeper shades in their gowns and hats. With the present slender draped styles one can have the gowns made so that they will look very much like the iris itself. The effect should be charming.

Trimming must also be tubable. For the hard wear frock stitched bands of the material, mercerized wash braids, or cuffs, collar, and belt of a different material, plain or striped or figured goods and viceversa, are most serviceable. Good effects and economy are secured with old favorite dotted swiss, made new with sprigs of flowers in delicate colors.

Not only do these fabrics wash well, but they have the equally desirable quality of not mousing hopelessly or getting stringy as soon as worn.

For little dancing dresses there are lovely all over nets, figured or plain, many of them printed in French floral designs in color, fine bordered muslins or batiste, and all over wash lace, besides the always popular white lingerie dress of handkerchief linen, mercerized batiste, or French muslin. These materials may be laundered repeatedly.

An iris wedding would be very unusual and extremely beautiful if well carried out. The lavender and yellow would make a beautiful color scheme for the gowns and hats of the bridesmaids.

If the bride's bouquet is made of the dainty white iris, the maid of honor may carry the pale lavender iris, wearing a pale-yellow gown with a little of the lavender in the trimming. The bridesmaids may carry the darker yellow and lavender iris with the deeper shades in their gowns and hats. With the present slender draped styles one can have the gowns made so that they will look very much like the iris itself. The effect should be charming.

Trimming must also be tubable. For the hard wear frock stitched bands of the material, mercerized wash braids, or cuffs, collar, and belt of a different material, plain or striped or figured goods and viceversa, are most serviceable. Good effects and economy are secured with old favorite dotted swiss, made new with sprigs of flowers in delicate colors.

Not only do these fabrics wash well, but they have the equally desirable quality of not mousing hopelessly or getting stringy as soon as worn.

For little dancing dresses there are lovely all over nets, figured or plain, many of them printed in French floral designs in color, fine bordered muslins or batiste, and all over wash lace, besides the always popular white lingerie dress of handkerchief linen, mercerized batiste, or French muslin. These materials may be laundered repeatedly.

An iris wedding would be very unusual and extremely beautiful if well carried out. The lavender and yellow would make a beautiful color scheme for the gowns and hats of the bridesmaids.

If the bride's bouquet is made of the dainty white iris, the maid of honor may carry the pale lavender iris, wearing a pale-yellow gown with a little of the lavender in the trimming. The bridesmaids may carry the darker yellow and lavender iris with the deeper shades in their gowns and hats. With the present slender draped styles one can have the gowns made so that they will look very much like the iris itself. The effect should be charming.

Trimming must also be tubable. For the hard wear frock stitched bands of the material, mercerized wash braids, or cuffs, collar, and belt of a different material, plain or striped or figured goods and viceversa, are most serviceable. Good effects and economy are secured with old favorite dotted swiss, made new with sprigs of flowers in delicate colors.

Not only do these fabrics wash well, but they have the equally desirable quality of not mousing hopelessly or getting stringy as soon as worn.

For little dancing dresses there are lovely all over nets, figured or plain, many of them printed in French floral designs in color, fine bordered muslins or batiste, and all over wash lace, besides the always popular white lingerie dress of handkerchief linen, mercerized batiste, or French muslin. These materials may be laundered repeatedly.

An iris wedding would be very unusual and extremely beautiful if well carried out. The lavender and yellow would make a beautiful color scheme for the gowns and hats of the bridesmaids.

If the bride's bouquet is made of the dainty white iris, the maid of honor may carry the pale lavender iris, wearing a pale-yellow gown with a little of the lavender in the trimming. The bridesmaids may carry the darker yellow and lavender iris with the deeper shades in their gowns and hats. With the present slender draped styles one can have the gowns made so that they will look very much like the iris itself. The effect should be charming.

Trimming must also be tubable. For the hard wear frock stitched bands of the material, mercerized wash braids, or cuffs, collar, and belt of a different material, plain or striped or figured goods and viceversa, are most serviceable. Good effects and economy are secured with old favorite dotted swiss, made new with sprigs of flowers in delicate colors.

</

ADVERTISING MEN TO GO TO TORONTO IN 1914

Delegates to Baltimore Convention of Associated Clubs Welcomed by Governor and Mayor —Reports Show Gains

NIGHT PAGEANT PLAN

BALTIMORE—Toronto will get the next convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. This was decided at the opening session of the convention in the Fifth Regiment armory today, under the presidency of George W. Coleman.

Governor Goldsborough and Mayor Preston welcomed the thousands of delegates this morning.

The convention heard encouraging reports of finances and membership. A net gain of 10 clubs was reported. The money end of the association was declared to be in fine shape. There was no discussion over the next meeting place, as Toronto was promised the 1914 meeting.

The chief feature of the convention tonight will be a pageant two miles long, in which will appear all the familiar figures of the advertising pages.

Many delegates were present on Sunday and a number of lay sermons were preached by members in churches of the city.

Douglas N. Graves of Boston, talking at Old Westminster Presbyterian church on the motives of modern commerce, said that the immediate task of industry and of civilization is to see to it that every person shall receive a fair and square return for the services rendered, and he declared that commerce is working slowly toward this end.

In the Putnam Place Baptist church, George Gallup said that the advertising man, the exemplar of truth as applied to the needs and uses of humanity, shall be the instrument for spreading the news of the perfect city, helping all to visualize it and all to unite in building it.

Gerald Stanley Lee of Northampton, Mass., occupied the pulpit at Franklin Square Baptist church, speaking on "The Advertising Man and the Faith of the People."

William Woodhead, president of the San Francisco club, is regarded as likely to be the next president of the association.

George W. Coleman, addressing the general public in Druid Hill park had a large audience and was greeted with loud applause. He talked on the necessity of cooperation of all sections of society to make democracy a success.

GOVERNOR FOSS DELAYS SIGNING THE MILK BILLS

(Continued from page one)

measures laid before the Governor with the milk bills, 16 in all, have been signed and are now a part of the statute law.

Governor Foss says in his message to the Legislature:

"I have given to this bill the most careful consideration; but I find arrayed against it a consensus of sentiment not only on the part of the public and the milk producers themselves, but of health officials and others who have given protracted study to the subject of milk supply and regulation.

"Moreover, my own judgment is that the bill is bad. Not only is it grossly unfair for Massachusetts to discriminate against the producers in other New England states, but if she takes this step, then she must expect the immediate establishment of severe reprisals.

"Massachusetts products, which are exported into other states, will be discriminated against in retaliation for this measure, and in the long run this policy, which in itself is reprehensible, will prove injurious to the state and to the agricultural producers within this commonwealth.

"I find that all the arguments urged in favor of this bill can be met by proper regulations, either state or local.

"I take this occasion to say also that in any legislation, no matter how advantageous its ends may seem, no benefit is to be expected unless it is made to conform to our highest standards of equity and justice. In this respect the present bill fails, and for that reason, if for no other it should not become a law."

Consideration of the Governor's veto of the Meany milk bill was postponed till tomorrow when the message was read in the House.

The Governor today signed the bills for reclaiming wet lands and for the preservation of the Salisbury beach reservation and the resolve submitting a proposed amendment to the constitution to the voters again this fall. He still has before him the bill which provides for pensions for dependent mothers and children.

Considerable opposition had arisen to the Meany bill from milk contractors and dealers on the ground that it is unfair to the out-of-state producers and may result in higher prices to the consumer because of extra labor that would be needed to label and sort the milk. The grangers of the state were said to be nearly unanimous in support of the bill's passage, believing that it will increase

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET

TEMPLE PLACE

TREMONT STREET

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE EXTERIOR

Upholsteries, Draperies, Curtains, Shades, Awnings, Porch and Window Shades, Furniture Slips—large and important interests of this business. Beauty and safe economy plus prompt and thorough service are the controlling basis of our bid for your preference. The scope and magnitude of this branch of the business will never be perfectly understood until a series of domestic needs develop and you come here to have them supplied. We meet your demands with PERFORMANCE—not promises.

SLIP COVERINGS

It is now time to swathe the Furniture in Slip Coverings. The Linens, Denims and Art Cretonnes are ready for your choosing. Say the word, and we'll make them for you.

It has been computed that the damage done by dust is greater than by fire.

Be warned—slip your furniture into Slips. Cheapest insurance.

PIAZZA SHADES

"Aerolux" Piazza Shades, fast green, brown and gray. A stuff that sun and **\$2.25 to \$5.50** storm do not hurt.....

COUCH COVERS

Made of strong Belgium linen—green, red, blue or brown borders. Extra great value at **\$1.50** present price

COUCH PILLOWS

Pillows covered with attractive cretonne or linen—for couch or hammock—porch or lawn, **95c** worth \$1.25 to \$2.00, special.....

WILLOW CHAIRS

Bar Harbor Chairs made of French willow—seat cushions covered with several different **\$3.75** weaves, worth \$5.00, special.....

SPECIALS IN FLOOR OIL CLOTH AND LINOLEUMS

ETTOR SAYS HE CANNOT LEAD BARBERS' STRIKE

I. W. W. Principal Comes From New York, Ostensibly to Pilot Idle Men, But He Soon Leaves for "Some Important Work"

SAYS MISMANAGEMENT

Joseph J. Ettor, the Lawrence strike leader, came here today from New York ostensibly to take charge of the barbers' strike of I. W. W. barbers. He met the strike leaders at 104 Hanover street and went over the situation with them.

When they proposed that he assume charge of the strike he said he had some important work to do in New York and could not lead them. He then left for New York.

The strikers say that Ettor, after looking the situation over, told the leaders that the strike had been poorly managed.

Proprietors of more than 200 barber shops in Greater Boston who have been running open shops came over voluntarily to the American Federation of Labor today.

They belong to the Hub Master Barbers Association and had in their employ hundreds of I. W. W. barbers, now on strike. Officers of the association asked the A. F. of L. executives for a conference at 1124 Washington street today to draw up agreements for unionizing their shops under the standard of the A. F. of L. They will meet.

The master barbers say they want no more to do with the I. W. W. They ask the A. F. of L. to take them in at once and fill the places of strikers with federal workers.

The A. F. of L. will do this in line with a campaign against the I. W. W. begun by A. F. of L. executives who are going about the city today in automobiles offering proprietors of all open shops to furnish them men enough to run their business if they will sign an agreement with the A. F. of L. Many whose business has been damaged by the strike have already done so.

The demand for Massachusetts milk and bring better prices to the Massachusetts producer.

Mayor Fitzgerald's bill provides a fine of \$50 in the case of anybody convicted of using unclean milk containers or unclean utensils employed for straining or mixing milk.

No action had been taken by the Governor on the western trolley merger or the Washburn public service commission bill up to noon today. They were laid before him Friday, which leaves him plenty of time in which to consider them before the time limit expires Thursday night.

MEN REPORTED LOST RETURN

Robert Leighton and John Haine, two of the five fishermen reported lost in the fog in south channel, off Highland light, early Saturday from the T wharf fishing schooner Washash, joined their vessel in Boston this afternoon after landing at Nauset in their dory.

PEONY SHOW IS BEING ARRANGED

Robert Leighton and John Haine, two of the five fishermen reported lost in the fog in south channel, off High-

land light, early Saturday from the T wharf fishing schooner Washash, joined

their vessel in Boston this afternoon

after landing at Nauset in their dory.

No action had been taken by the Governor on the western trolley merger or the Washburn public service commission bill up to noon today. They were laid before him Friday, which leaves him plenty of time in which to consider them before the time limit expires Thursday night.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

The rhododendron

Mrs. Storrow Heads Plan for Woman's City Club for Boston

GREAT MONUMENT UNVEILED YEAR AFTER NEXT TO MARK LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT TERMINUS

People of California City Are to Subscribe \$500,000 Fund with Which to Erect Historic Work and Pay for Art and Sculpture

FOUNTAIN, STAUARY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Simplicity, solidity and dignity will characterize the splendid monument to be unveiled, according to the plans, in 1915, and which is to commemorate the bringing of the Owens river water to Los Angeles, constituting also the local contribution to the California attractions which will aid in drawing people to the world's fairs of that year.

Cost of the undertaking will exceed \$500,000, which is to be provided by popular subscription in Los Angeles, and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has full charge of the funds.

The conception of the monument was worked out by Martin C. Neuner, in whose hands the chamber of commerce placed the execution of the plans, and the architect under whose supervision the main idea took form is George A. Howard. The figure representing Los Angeles and the art and sculpture of the monument are to be thrown open to general competition by American artists and sculptors.

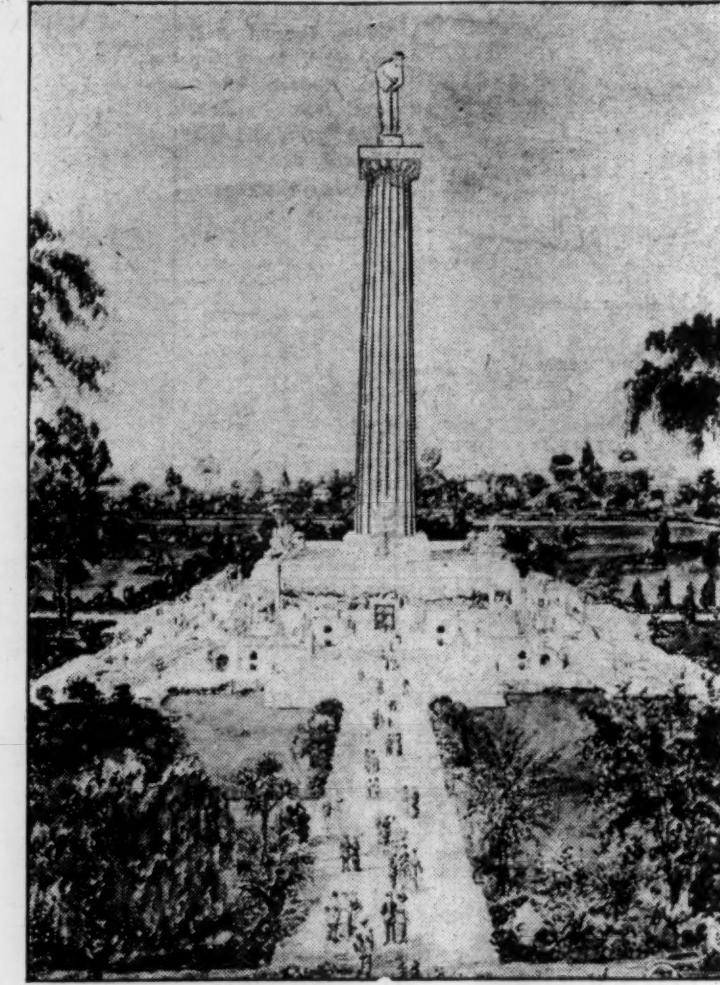
Aqueduct Terminus

In a sense the monument is a visible terminus of the Los Angeles aqueduct, a reminder of the immensity and utility of that project, which otherwise might not be appreciated by residents and visitors in the city. While this idea is adequately realized in a great fountain it has a harmonious part in a monument that doubtless will arouse world-wide attention, thus accomplishing the dual purpose of celebrating the completion of the aqueduct and making Los Angeles a contributor to the list of epochal creations that inspire pilgrimages to great cities.

The fountain monument is a Greek Doric column, which, with its base and surrounding figure of Los Angeles, is to be 300 feet high. The solid monolithic base is 110 feet square and 40 feet high, and is designed as a hall of fame or art gallery. Above this for 220 feet rises the column, 30 feet in diameter and with a cap 32 feet square, from which visitors may view Los Angeles. A woman's figure typifying the city of Los Angeles surmounts this cap; this figure will be 35 feet high.

This surmounting figure will be seen holding an olla or waterjar three feet in diameter, and tipping it so that the water will flow constantly from it. Although this water disappears at the base of the figure it comes out again on all sides of the neck of the column, down which it flows in the column flutes to disappear again at the base and reappear spouting up in many streams 12 to 24 feet high in the electric fountain basins at the four corners of the art gallery.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual



Monument to commemorate the completion of Los Angeles aqueduct will cost \$500,000, to be provided by popular subscription

setting to give the monument at Exposition park, where, instead of the conventional mound or hill, a sunken garden 12 feet below the ground level will make an unusual but striking site. The approach to this from University avenue will be prepared consistently, and the Pacific Electric railway along the entrance to the monument garden will be depressed to give an uninterrupted way. The site will be surrounded on the other three sides by the state and county buildings in the park.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Colors to Tell History

At the corners will be smaller panels six feet wide and equal in height with the aqueduct panels. These will tell in colors the history of Los Angeles, its first settlement, the discovery of San Pedro bay, the establishment of the nearby missions and similar important local historical events. The plain surfaces in and around the art gallery will be in white terra-cotta, and all ornaments will be carried out with the rich colors so distinctive of California—oriental blues, old rose and Pompeian reds. The floors of the cascades and all the water basins will be finished in embossed tile in many colors, and the figures of aquatic life in these basins will be in natural colors.

In harmony with the constructive and progressive dominating idea the groups of statuary around the base of the monument are intended to bring to the mind educational advancement and the prosperity of mankind. Two groups of statuary will be at each corner of the art gallery near an electric fountain. Each

setting is to be given the monument at Exposition park, where, instead of the conventional mound or hill, a sunken garden 12 feet below the ground level will make an unusual but striking site. The approach to this from University avenue will be prepared consistently, and the Pacific Electric railway along the entrance to the monument garden will be depressed to give an uninterrupted way. The site will be surrounded on the other three sides by the state and county buildings in the park.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from

New England Party Welcomed in Peru

COMMERCE MEN SEE BIG OPENINGS IN LANDS SOUTH

(Continued from page one)

This applies to the entire canal as well as to the section at Gatun. The next stop was at the Culebra cut, where the delegation viewed the work from the high edge of the cut. No stop was made from this point until Panama city was reached.

Organization Impresses

Great as is the work of excavation at the continental divide, the construction of the locks and the Gatun dam and lake, and the whole engineering problem in general, none of those impresses one more than the efficient manner in which the organization of the entire work has been built up. The task of caring for the material excavated by dredges and steam shovels is immense. The problem of caring for nearly 50,000 workers is no small one. They and their families must be housed in proper quarters, and to accomplish this numerous model villages have been erected in what was formerly an uninhabited jungle. The problem has included the drainage of swamps and the habits of the mosquito, which of itself has been a wonderful work.

To supply food for the zone, a train of 20 cars leaves Colon each morning.

To educate the 3500 children of the canal workers, an efficient educational system has been built up, which includes schools and instruction equal to those in the states. These things are mentioned to show that the canal has not been built by engineers, laborers, steam shovels, dredges and dynamite alone, but as much by teachers, schools, railroad managers and professional and business men of many kinds. It is in the organization of these auxiliaries that the United States has especially excelled in the Canal Zone, even more than in the actual canal construction.

Future Seen as Doubtful

The future of Panama as a transhipment point seems to be as doubtful, in the minds of Panamanian business men as does its future as a tourist city. In fact, most of the business men interviewed on this subject seemed rather pessimistic.

There are several reasons for this attitude. In the first place, although the interiors of the Central American countries are rich in possibilities, their population have not the energy and industry required to exploit the national resources sufficiently to cause any great increase in commerce. These countries must be developed by foreign capital, and by very large corporations.

There seems to be some idea in the United States that these countries offer great possibilities for the energetic American who chooses them in which to make his fortune. Every man who was interviewed on this subject asserted strongly that, although the country is rich in agricultural possibilities and land concessions are easily obtained, nevertheless the man with small capital can rarely succeed. A large corporation, capable of asserting its rights, with sufficient capital to make extensive land improvements, such as cleaning jungles, dredging small rivers, and building short railroads, is needed. It is doubtful if such large corporations will enter this field to any extent for some years to come.

There is another reason why the commerce of the west coast of Central America will be slow in developing. The harbors of this region are very poor. Vessels must lie a considerable distance off shore, and merchandise is landed by means of hawsers, baskets and small boats at great danger, expense and trouble; and it will require a very large commerce to pay for such improvements as are needed.

Other Ports

The other ports visited, Eten, Pacasmayo and Salaverry, are very similar to Paita, except that they are a little larger and more neat and prosperous. This is because their railroads reach more extensive irrigated haciendas. The exports are the same as at Paita, with the addition of considerable crude sugar and some alcohol.

The coast lands are very fertile, and where near enough to be irrigated, they produce excellent crops. The irrigated areas are continually increasing, and I have heard Peruvians in Lima say that they believed the future agricultural possibilities of Peru, when developed by irrigation, to be of even more importance than mining.

American manufacturers, when shipping to this part of the world, should remember, when packing their products, that goods must be unloaded into lighters from a vessel entirely exposed to the full swell of the Pacific, which is usually very great on this coast. Merchandise is raised from the hold and lowered over the side into small lighters or barges in huge canvas baskets or nets. As the tiny boat bobs up and down, merchandise frequently receives treatment so rough as to result in a distribution of the contents of boxes over the bottom of the barge.

Peruvian Hospitality

For the time the Guatemala dropped anchor in the Callao harbor to protest a note at once, as the Panamanian merchant does not understand why this is done when he is perfectly good, and resents such action so that he will turn his business elsewhere. Of course this is not the American method, but if we are to compete with Europeans we must do as they are willing to do.

The delegation left Balboa, the port

built on the street line, have few windows, and do not appear very attractive, although the interiors are beautiful, and their courtyards worth going a long distance to see.

The monetary situation deserves a bit of comment. Both United States and Panama currency are in use in the city, the Panamanian silver dollar being worth 50 cents. For this reason all prices are quoted in both silver and gold—that is, Panamanian or United States currency. So it is well to know in what money one is dealing. It seems rather mysterious to buy an article priced at 20 cents, tender a dollar bill in payment and receive \$1.00 in change.

Entering Peru at Paita

The first glimpse of Peru was obtained at Paita. For most of those who had never before seen the Peruvian coast, the sight was a great surprise. Here, as throughout the entire west coast of South America, the coast line is composed of seemingly unending sandy bluffs, devoid of vegetation or signs of human habitation. It is, indeed, a dreary, desolate coast.

Paita is a very small town made up of rude houses huddled on the shore of an open harbor. The houses, or rather huts, are constructed of a framework of small bamboo-like sticks placed an inch or so apart. Some of these frameworks are covered with mud; many are not. However, the mud is not needed as a protection from the weather, for it almost never rains in Paita. The last rain fell in 1891. As may easily be understood, Paita is the most dusty town imaginable. The loose sand is many inches deep in the streets, covers the houses until they all have the same color and appearance, and turns the green of the few disconsolate looking palms in the tiny plaza—the only vegetation to be seen in Paita—to a brownish yellow.

In spite of its dirty, squalid appearance, Paita is nevertheless a very interesting place, though seldom visited by the tourist. If one climbs the high sand dunes behind the town, the view is most interesting. Nearly as far as the eye can reach all is waste. In some places glimpses may be obtained of the tops of distant Andean foothills, their royal outlines in beautiful and striking contrast with the yellow, rolling sands of the foreground. Straggling across the sands toward the foothills, a distance of from twenty-five to forty miles, may often be seen several herds of goats driven to their far away pastures by a stolid descendant of the Incas riding behind on his tiny pony. Almost at one's feet is the miserable little town, and just beyond is its large open harbor, with its lonely pier extending but part way to the anchored ships, as if beckoning them to come in to where the surf of the long Pacific swell would soon dash them to destruction.

When we dropped anchor in the roadstead there were already there two good sized steamers and a half dozen large square-rigged craft. The explanation of these ships being there is in the railroad which runs inland about 90 miles to Piura and reaches the foothills and the irrigated river valleys. The foothills furnish pasture for numerous cattle which are sent out through Paita to Lima; and considerable wood is cut here for fuel for towns to the south of Paita. In the irrigated valleys the fine Peruvian cotton is grown, as well as large quantities of rice. These commodities are all brought to Paita by the railroad, whose freight yard is filled with bags of rice, bales of cotton, cattle and wood.

Paita is famous for Panama hats, and has the reputation of producing the very best obtainable with the exception of Guayaquil. As soon as the ships steamed into the harbor numerous hat merchants swarmed about the vessel in their small boats, and came up the gangplank with their wares slung in bags over their shoulders. Fine hats could be bought as cheap as \$5, the price paid usually being one-half that asked.

Credit Situation

No report of commercial conditions at Panama followed by speeches by members of the delegation and by the business men of Panama. The hosts tried hard to offer a fine excursion, and all of the party heartily agreed that they succeeded beyond expectations.

Old and New Panama

Most of the party visited Old Panama at some time during the stay.

Old Panama is a very interesting place, both because of its beautiful ruins and because of the historical connection. Old Panama was settled in 1519 and for many years was the depot for Spanish gold from Peru on its way to Spain. It was from Old Panama that Pizarro and his little band of adventurers started on their conquest of the empire of the Incas. In 1671, Morgan, the famous English buccaneer, appeared off the coast, successfully attacked the place and sacked the town.

The ruins may be reached in less than an hour by automobile from Panama over excellent roads. The ruins to be seen include the old watch tower, which is in almost the condition it was 300 years ago, and is a very beautiful piece of architecture.

Panama also is a picturesque city, and offers an interesting place for the tourist to spend a week or two. The city is very Spanish. As viewed from Ancón hill, its narrow, crooked streets, yellow walls and red roofs, with the sparkling bay, might easily pass for an Algerian city on the Mediterranean.

There are several beautiful plazas in the city, not the least interesting and beautiful being the Plaza Central, on one side of which is the old cathedral, with its two beautiful towers, typical of the architecture of a century or two ago, and on another side, the new municipal building, a handsome structure, typical of the new Spanish architecture.

In the center of the plaza there is a small, well kept park with a profusion of gay foliage. In the evening this plaza is crowded with a brightly dressed and laughing throng. The streets are very narrow, and are often bordered by overhanging balconies; and the houses are

of Panama, on the Guatemala, bound for Callao, Peru. The Pacific trip was very pleasant, the temperature being cool, and the ocean like a mill pond most of the way. Neptune boarded the vessel at the equator and demanded his toll, much to the amusement of all, and to the dismense of some. As we crossed the equator it was cool as when we sailed out of Boston harbor. This phenomenon is due to the Humboldt current, which flows from the Antarctic regions up the west coast.

The delegation to Lima, where automobiles carried us to the Grand Hotel Maury. There automobiles were at our disposal throughout our entire stay.

Receptions were tendered by President Billinghurst and American Minister and Mrs. Howard, and Senor Zavallos held a tea in our honor at his house, the oldest in Peru. The social events closed with a magnificent banquet at the Exposition, where hosts and guests sat at one huge table banked with flowers, and amid strains of American music played by the pride of Lima, an Austrian orchestra, partook of a repast which New England hospitality and Boston hotel facilities could not excel.

If lack of space did not forbid, it would be interesting to tell of the many places to which our Lima friends took us. As it is the trip up the Arroyo railroad must be mentioned. The party went as far as Rio Blanco, at a height of about 12,000 feet. This road is considered the masterpiece of railway engineering. The tracks follow the Rimac river valley, at times on a level with the stream, often hundreds of feet above it on the side of rocky cliffs; sometimes passing through beautiful mountain valleys covered with tiny fields made fertile by irrigation, at other times threading a gorge so narrow that there seemed hardly room for both train and stream, and with the mountains on either side towering almost perpendicularly several thousand feet; now hugging the face of the cliff, twisting and turning in an effort to scale the heights, until one can see several layers of tracks, one above the other on the mountain side, and then shooting through a dark tunnel to another valley.

Books Free

Write, call or phone at once for descriptive literature and a plane map-folder, containing full information as to the cost of the trip. Tear out the reminder coupon—get these FREE books TODAY.



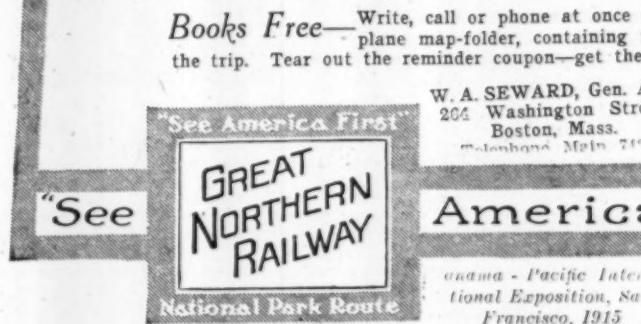
Spend Your Vacation in Glacier National Park

— a Tremendous Scenic Region

Located in Northwestern Montana—in the heart of the American Rockies—this new, national playground, with its 1,500 square miles of towering mountains and glistening glaciers, its teeming trout streams and 250 mountain lakes, its chasms and cataracts—offers you a delightful vacation at small cost. A magnificent new hotel, the "Swiss Chalets," has been erected at Glacier Park Station, the eastern gateway. A chain of Swiss Chalets, throughout the Park, operated in connection with this modern hotel, affords excellent accommodations. Rates \$3.00 per day, American plan.

Vacation Tours \$1 to \$5 a Day

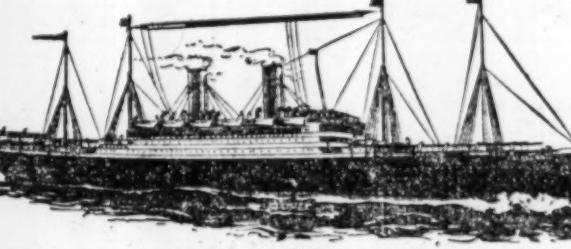
Tours through the Park by auto, stage, horseback, launch or afoot may be made at \$1.00 to \$5.00 a day. These tours comprise jaunts through fascinating scenery—over scenic mountain roads and trails and expansive glaciers, stopping en route at the chain of Swiss Chalets or camping out. The summer climate is cool—inviting—delightful.



Low Fares Every Day this Summer

Low round-trip rates are in effect daily via the Great Northern Railway to Spokane, Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria, Portland and many other Pacific Coast points, permitting stop-overs at Glacier National Park. Special Convention fares on certain dates.

"SAIL FROM BOSTON"



PLYMOUTH (London) BOULOGNE (Paris) HAMBURG
ON PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS
Assuring Arrival in Paris by Day
BLUECHER June 24 CLEVELAND July 29
CINCINNATI July 12 CINCINNATI Aug. 16
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
607 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone Back Bay 4406

ceive little heed from the American exporter, who, in Peru, has the reputation of being the worst packer of any exporter in the world.

While interviewing the most prominent retail shoe dealer in Lima, I ran across a typical case of poor packing. This merchant had decided to thoroughly renovate his store and to put in several plate glass windows and display cases. He bought his plate glass from an American house and paid for it f. o. b. New York. I saw a picture of the glass taken immediately after the covers of the cases had been removed. Not a piece of glass larger than a man's hand remained. The packing was hardly suitable for shipment from New York to Boston, much less from New York to South America. A letter of complaint brought no answer. One can easily imagine the reception which the next American plate glass salesman will receive in Lima.

The bulk of goods demanded in Lima is not of the very best grades. The wealthy population is not large. For instance, the best shoe sold in Lima retails for \$7, and is equivalent in quality to a shoe which sells for \$5 at home. After the canal is opened, direct freights and resulting lower prices should enable a higher grade of goods to be sold in Peru.

At present the country imports everything but a few agricultural products, and some cheap grades of shoes, woollens and cotton fabrics. As the future of Peru lies in agriculture and mining, rather than in industry, the market for manufactured articles should be of considerable size, profitable and permanent.

DR. CHAS. A. BRIGGS PASSES AWAY

NEXT NEW YORK—The Rev. Dr. Charles Augustus Briggs, professor of theology in the Union Theological Seminary, passed away at his home in that institution on Sunday. He had just completed his fortieth year as teacher in the seminary. More than 20 years ago, Dr. Briggs, because of his teachings, was accused of heresy by the Presbyterian church. The seminary was also attacked. A long trial followed and Dr. Briggs was suspended by Washington Presbytery and the Presbyterian ministry. Union Seminary withdrew at once from the denomination. Union became a university of theology, identified with no sect, and Dr. Briggs continued to fill the chair of Biblical theology.

The question of poor packing, as raised by all American consuls and traveling salesmen in their reports, seems to re-

CUNARD

Liverpool — London — Paris
Calling at Queenstown

From Boston

FRANCONIA, June 10
LAONIA, June 24
FRANCONIA, July 8
LAONIA, July 22
FRANCONIA, Aug. 5

From New York

*Mauretania, June 11 1 A.M.
Campania, June 18 1 A.M.

*Does not call at Queenstown.

New York — Mediterranean

SAXONIA, June 12
PANNONIA, June 24

126 State Street. Tel. F.H. 4000

PANAMA CRUISES Low Summer Rates Now In Effect

Steamers specially built for tropical travel. Fresh, cool air forced to every room.

Sailings every Wednesday and Saturday, stopping both ways at Jamaica. Write for booklet.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Long Wharf. 17 Battery Pl.,
Boston. New York
Or any Railroad Ticket Office or
Authorized Tourist Agency

YARMOUTH LINE

To Nova Scotia and the Provinces

Steamships Boston and Prince Arthur, Leaving Central Wharf, Boston, Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 2 p.m. Connection at Yarmouth for all points in Nova Scotia and Maritime Provinces. Tickets at Wharf Office, also at Company's Office, 332 Washington St., Boston.

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.
Under Management of
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

WEED SAILINGS
by the new, fast Twin-Screw steamers
of our ATLANTIS SERVICE
11-15 days. \$75
25-Day Cruises. \$112

PANAMA CANAL Round Trip \$110

Write for Information

Hamburg-American Line
607 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON

Trade Mack

YARMOUTH LINE

To Nova Scotia and the Provinces

Steamships Boston and Prince Arthur, Leaving Central Wharf, Boston, Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 2 p.m. Connection at Yarmouth for all points in Nova Scotia and Maritime Provinces. Tickets at Wharf Office, also at Company's Office, 332 Washington St., Boston.

BOSTON & YARMOUTH S. S. CO., LTD.
Under Management of
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

MONITOR READERS TRAVEL IN WAYS PROPOSED
BY MONITOR ADVERTISERS

NEW YORK \$240

via Rail and Boat
BAY STATE LINE
OUTSIDE STATE ROOMS, \$1.00
Steam Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily. Telephone Main 1741. Ticket Office
\$14 Washington St., Boston

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB WORLD
ROUND the WORLD
306 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Entertainment of Lawmakers Is Criticized in Lobby Inquiry

Dinners to Senators and Other Social Events Pointed Out as Strongest Factor in Influencing Legislation by Congress

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON—W. Washburn, when a senator from Minnesota, frequently remarked that nearly all important legislative questions in Washington were decided around the numerous dinner tables of the city and that in many cases the formal proceedings of the two houses of Congress for that reason possessed little real value. Mr. Washburn made this comment in reply to the assertions of friends that congressional debate was really effective and that the best talkers were the most influential men in the two houses. This Mr. Washburn denied, saying that the most effective legislative work of the federal government was agreed to at dinners and in the informal social talks of members and their friends afterward, and that oratory in Congress was there fore at a discount.

This seems also to be the belief of Senator Kenyon of Iowa, for in his testimony before the lobby investigation committee of that body last week, he complained about "social lobbying," and said the most "insidious" and powerful lobbying possible was the practice of flattering senators by inviting them to dinners, to the theater, to take automobile rides, etc.

Mr. Kenyon pointed to the sworn testimony of Edward Hines of Chicago, during the Lorimer investigation, a few years ago. Mr. Hines said that while the lumber schedule of the Payne-Aldrich bill was before the Senate, he was busily entertaining members of the Senate at dinners at a local hotel. It is the belief of the Iowa man that similar dinners are being given members of the two houses at the present time, and that the custom is unwise, and lends color to the charge of President Wilson that an "insidious" lobby is at work in the city now.

It was also stated by Mr. Kenyon that former members of the two houses were living in Washington, in considerable numbers, many of them making a living by promoting legislation of various kinds. These former members, he said, abused their privilege of the floor to pester members about bills of all kinds.

The Kenyon testimony, in the opinion of many observers, has uncovered about all there is to the lobby proposition in its present form. Men of more or less wealth and influence, from all parts of the country, who are directly interested in the tariff bill, have been coming to Washington to work for or against certain provisions of the bill. Quite naturally, these men have found it convenient to meet their senatorial friends at the dinner tables in the big hotels. This has always been the case, and is the universal custom in all countries in the world having a legislative form of government.

Senator Root of New York, in his testimony before the Senate committee, on Thursday, said he found no objection to his constituents, having a large interest in any pending bill, coming to Washington to see him. He thought it was entirely proper that they do this, and that it was equally proper for him to confer with them. Mr. Root, however, said nothing about the dinners and other social attentions enlarged upon by Mr. Kenyon.

Few senators take serious stock in the lobby charges of the President, although treating them respectfully. The testimony of the first week, covering all the members of the Senate, disclosed nothing important, as bearing directly upon them, and the decision to broaden the scope of the inquiry, so as to take in lobbies in general, covering such questions as prohibition, suffrage, labor, merchant marine, water power sites and other questions, indicates that the inquiry, so far as the pending tariff bill is concerned, has not as yet produced much that is worth while. It will be recalled that the Wilson charge did not say that the "insidious" lobby was resorting to corrupt methods.

It is likely that the investigation will throw light on how some former members of the two houses make a good living by opening up law offices in Washington for the purpose of influencing legislation and that the disclosures may considerably embarrass some of them. But there is nothing to show that anything sensational will be brought out. The last investigation of this kind was in 1894, when the Senate felt obliged to notice newspaper reports and common rumor that senators were taking advantage of advance information of committee amendments relating to sugar in the Wilson-Gorman bill and speculating in sugar stocks on the strength of it. The investigation resulted in a report that the charges were not well founded and the matter was promptly dropped.

The present investigation may make it more difficult for certain senators to oppose the administration bill, and if so, from the Democratic standpoint, it will not have been wholly in vain.

Tariff Situation Clears

The President, in his support of free wool and free sugar, seems to be more than holding his own. As the time for the Senate caucus on the Underwood bill draws nearer, the President's position seems stronger, and, while it is too early to speak authoritatively, the prevailing view of public men is that the bill will be supported by almost the solid Democratic membership of the Senate. The two senators from Louisiana will be permitted to vote "no" without losing party

standing, and perhaps one other senator may join them, but that there will be four opposing Democratic votes seems somewhat less likely than it did a month ago.

The case is so evenly balanced, however, as to encourage the Republicans to make the best contest against the bill that they know how, there being a slight hope that the debate, if of a convincing kind, may form a body of public opinion that will influence one or more Democratic senators from the western states, who are known to be very much opposed to free wool and sugar.

It is expected that the bill, carrying the numerous amendments of the finance committee, will be ready for the caucus during the present week. Contrary to original expectations, the bill, as it will come from the Senate committee, will carry lower rates than when it passed the House, thus reversing a tariff precedent of many years' standing. The general trend of finance committee changes has been downward. There have been some increases in rates on cotton yarns, and the more expensive textile fabrics, such as tapestries, also have been given more protection, but in the chemical, metal, agricultural and sundries schedules, practically all of the committee on appropriations, headed by Representative Fitzgerald of New York, its chairman in the last Congress.

The preponderance of southern chairmen, however, cannot be explained on the theory of sectional prejudices. The South contributes the veterans to the House on the Democratic side, and thus is explained a discrimination which after all is not of great importance. Seniority beokens familiarity with legislative methods and subjects, even though it may not always be indicative of superior ability. The Democratic party, in the full charge of the government's legislative machinery, must install to run it the most experienced men at its command, and these men in their present instance are from the southern states.

Twenty-five years ago, what an outcry would have been made if a Democratic House had given all important chairmanships but one to the South!

The fact that the committee assignments announced last week created not a ripple of protest is taken here to indicate that the whole country acquiesces in this advance in southern leadership.

It is a matter of congratulation, as many public men view it, that the old lines of cleavage between North and South are disappearing. The South is growing less sectional just as the North is doing. Mr. Underwood is much more as a tariff revisionist than Roger Q. Mills or John G. Carlisle, while Mr. Simmons, heading the Senate finance committee, has frequently been classed as a protectionist. It is said to be very significant that the country has so quietly accepted a degree of southern domination of national affairs more complete than any attained since the days of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan.

Underwood bill, once it goes into effect, will be fought unfairly, and must have a new currency law in order that it may stand. This attitude of the administration will be expected to interfere to some extent with the desire of the President, publicly expressed on several occasions, to have currency reform considered on a non-partisan basis, as an economic and not a political question.

House Committees

In the House of Representatives there are 57 standing committees and under the new order of things, as agreed to last week, when these committees were announced for the present Congress, 41 of them are headed by Democrats from the South. Only 16 committees are headed by Democrats from the North and West and this much is regarded as something of a concession. In order still further to equalize matters, all committees containing 14 Democrats, show an even division of this number between North and South, thus placing quite a number of northern members within striking distance of the top. The only really important chairmanship going to the North, however, is that of the committee on appropriations, headed by Representative Fitzgerald of New York, its chairman in the last Congress.

The preponderance of southern chairmen, however, cannot be explained on the theory of sectional prejudices.

The South contributes the veterans to the House on the Democratic side, and thus is explained a discrimination which after all is not of great importance.

Seniority beokens familiarity with legislative methods and subjects, even though it may not always be indicative of superior ability. The Democratic party, in the full charge of the government's legislative machinery, must install to run it the most experienced men at its command, and these men in their present instance are from the southern states.

Twenty-five years ago, what an outcry

would have been made if a Democratic House had given all important chairmanships but one to the South!

The fact that the committee assignments announced last week created not a ripple of protest is taken here to indicate that the whole country acquiesces in this advance in southern leadership.

It is a matter of congratulation, as many public men view it, that the old lines of cleavage between North and South are disappearing. The South is growing less sectional just as the North is doing. Mr. Underwood is much more as a tariff revisionist than Roger Q. Mills or John G. Carlisle, while Mr. Simmons, heading the Senate finance committee, has frequently been classed as a protectionist. It is said to be very significant that the country has so quietly accepted a degree of southern domination of national affairs more complete than any attained since the days of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan.

Vermont Legislator Shot

VERNON, Vt.—Herbert A. Staten, who represented this town in the last Legislature, was shot in the arm and hip Sunday morning. Hugh Collins, a substitute station agent at Vernon on the Central Vermont railway, is under arrest charged with the shooting. Mr. Staten was a witness Saturday against Collins in a case in the Brattleboro court.

Another line of action mentioned by Senator Bacon is to specify clearly in the treaty with Great Britain that the question of Panama canal tolls shall not be regarded as a question to be submitted to arbitration. This kind of a treaty would obviously not be acceptable to Great Britain, it is believed, and would merely shift the scene of controversy for the time being and place the burden of initiative on Great Britain.

"I think it is quite likely," said Senator Bacon, "that all the treaties with foreign nations will be made uniform, instead of many varieties as at present.

The language proposed in all will be the same, in my opinion." In answer to the question: "Will the clause expressly

exempting the toll question go into all of them?" he replied that the language in all would be the same and that the provision exempting the tolls question

would be worded in general terms to apply to all such cases, not mentioning the canal question in so many words.

All the treaties would have such a provision, he predicted.

Still another line of procedure would be to let the present treaties lapse without taking action on them, which would be regarded seriously internationally, but there is little likelihood that this attitude will be assumed by the United States.

As a leader in the movement toward international peace, this nation, it is thought, would not consent to such a negative step.

Senator Bacon believes that little heed

will be paid to the flood of protests from individuals all over the country asking arbitration of the tolls question.

"The senators have for the most part made up their minds on this question," he said, "and those petitions will have almost no weight with them, I think." More petitions and protests against this free toll provision in the Panama canal act from every state in the Union have been received at the present session of Congress than on any other question before Congress. Hardly a daily session of either House has been held that a number of these protests have not been presented. But there seems slight disposition to heed them.

The significance of the whole contro

versy lies in the fact that the United States has taken an active leading part in the movement toward world amity

and the great question that is being asked now is: Will the United States

be the first nation to resist the application to herself of the fundamental principle of arbitration which she has

so forcibly advocated, or will the world

peace element dominate and permit the

United States to take advantage of this

opportunity to become an object lesson

to all nations by being the first to sub

mit her own interests to the interests

of the majority and thereby take the

greatest possible step forward as champion of the cause of international peace

and arbitration.

Tomight the Pansy Club of the Eliza

beth Peabody house is to have a party.

Tomorrow night the Boston Business

Women's Club will give three plays in

the house theater, "The Piper's Play"

"Mrs. Oakley's Telephone," and "Miss

Oliver's Dollars."

This is the first public

appearance of members of the dramatic

club of the business women's organiza

tion. Mrs. Albertina Hayward is in

charge. On Thursday night a Yiddish

play, "The Power of Gold" will be given

by a neighborhood club. Last night the

Fuller sisters gave a delightful concert

at the house following a party given

by the Beacon Associates in the after

noon.

Tonight the Robinhood Club of Deni

son house, 93 Tyler street, is to present

a play translated from the German by

Miss Mary A. Robinson, a former mem

ber of the house.

PEACE TREATIES FIND OBSTACLE IN CANAL TOLLS

Free Passage of American Coastwise Vessels Raises Problem for Senate in Disposing of 23 Arbitration Agreements

SENATOR BACON TALKS

WASHINGTON — Friday's executive session of the Senate, when there appeared the possibility of international embarrassment due to possible failure to ratify 23 existing treaties on account of the Panama canal tolls controversy, was not a fair test, in the opinion of Senator Bacon of Georgia, chairman of the committee on foreign relations. There was a very small attendance at the session, he says, which accounts for the one-sidedness of the debate, and he intimates that a more representative attendance for discussion of the ratification of the treaties will reveal a less alarming situation.

There is wide interest in this subject, says Senator Bacon, and most of the senators have decided views on the question which will be brought out in the general debate. At Friday's session, when it looked as though the Senate would allow the treaties to lapse in order to retain the present law exempting coastwise ships from payment of tolls, a good many senators who are against free tolls were absent, and some who were present purposely were silent, not desiring to bring on debate before so small a representation.

But the Senate is face to face with the problem, Senator Bacon thinks, and must solve it now without delay. How it will be decided he does not predict. It appears unlikely that the treaties will all be ratified in their present form unless the President takes a hand and makes it known that he desires it. But Senator Bacon says that this will not be made a part of the administration program; it will not be voted out on party lines; and he furthermore states that he believes the complexion of the Senate has changed very little since that body passed the Panama canal act in which the much discussed free toll provision was contained.

This hints that there is an overwhelming majority in the Senate favoring free tolls to American ships, which would be taken to mean that the Senate is now so constituted that nothing could pass that would retract from that position. And inasmuch as it is conceded generally that under existing treaties the mooted question of tolls would have to be submitted to arbitration, and it is further believed that if submitted to arbitration the decision would be adverse to the United States, ratification of the existing treaties for another period of years

will be delayed.

Another line of action mentioned by Senator Bacon is to specify clearly in the treaty with Great Britain that the question of Panama canal tolls shall not

be regarded as a question to be submitted to arbitration. This kind of a treaty would obviously not be acceptable to Great Britain, it is believed, and would merely shift the scene of controversy for the time being and place the burden of initiative on Great Britain.

"I think it is quite likely," said Senator Bacon, "that all the treaties with foreign nations will be made uniform, instead of many varieties as at present.

The language proposed in all will be the same, in my opinion." In answer to the question: "Will the clause expressly

exempting the toll question go into all of them?" he replied that the language in all would be the same and that the provision exempting the tolls question

would be worded in general terms to apply to all such cases, not mentioning the canal question in so many words.

All the treaties would have such a provision, he predicted.

Still another line of procedure would be to let the present treaties lapse without taking action on them, which would be regarded seriously internationally, but there is little likelihood that this attitude will be assumed by the United States.

As a leader in the movement toward international peace, this nation, it is thought, would not consent to such a negative step.

Senator Bacon believes that little heed

will be paid to the flood of protests from

individuals all over the country asking arbitration of the tolls question.

"The senators have for the most part made up their minds on this question," he said, "and those petitions will have almost no weight with them, I think." More petitions and protests against this free toll provision in the Panama canal act from every state in the Union have been received at the present session of Congress than on any other question before Congress. Hardly a daily session of either House has been held that a number of these protests have not been presented. But there seems slight disposition to heed them.

The significance of the whole contro

versy lies in the fact that the United States has taken an active leading part in the movement toward world amity

and the great question that is being asked now is: Will the United States

be the first nation to resist the application to herself of the fundamental principle of arbitration which she has

so forcibly advocated, or will the world

peace element dominate and permit the

United States to take advantage of this

opportunity to become an object lesson

to all nations by being the first to sub

mit her own interests to the interests

CITY OF WINDMILLS IS THE NAME BATAVIA, ILL., TAKES FROM THREE OF FACTORIES



Batavia avenue, looking south, one of the highways in busy little Illinois city

BATAVIA, Ill.—Situated on either side of the picturesque Fox river is the pretty, peaceful and yet busy little city of Batavia, which is beautified not only by its natural scenery and fine old trees, but also by its many fine residences and edifices.

Batavia maintains four well-equipped grammar schools and now is erecting a much needed new high school building which will cost about \$68,000. The new high school is located on the most prominent corner in town; the situation is slightly above the surrounding property and there are fine old oaks upon the land. The high school will have facilities for teaching five courses—the classical, scientific, business, manual training and domestic science; and will accommodate 320 pupils. There is to be a splendid auditorium and an up-to-date gymnasium, the school being prominent in athletic work, having won the western championship in basketball in 1911-1912 and held the second place in this sport last season.

Other new buildings to be erected soon are a \$65,000 postoffice, a new North-West railroad station and a fine new Knights of Pythias hall.

Batavia is also well represented in the business and manufacturing interests of this section. It is a city of windmills, there being three factories whose output of windmills and agricultural implements are sent to every part of the civilized world.

The United States Wind Engine & Pump Company at present employs between 250 and 300 men. The factory occupies three city blocks and a part of another and has half a mile frontage on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's tracks. The products consist of windmills, tanks, towers and pumps, corn huskers, feed grinders and crushers. In the construction and railroad departments the company manufactures and markets all sorts of water appliances for use on railroads, such as water columns, tank spouts, valves, fixtures, railroad water tanks with steel sub-structures, as well as a line of switch stands and semaphores. Its products are in use on the lines of every large railroad company in America and in Canada, Mexico and Europe. Another important part of the business is the manufacture and erection of gravity tanks with steel supporting towers for municipal water works, automatic sprinkler equipment and factory supply.

The Appleton Manufacturing Com-

FORT DALLES IN THE DALLES, ORE.



THE DALLES, Ore.—Old Fort Dalles was first built in 1850 to house the rifle regiment that had crossed the plains that year as an escort to the emigrants. In 1856 the post was rebuilt to accommodate troops sent east of the Cascade mountains to suppress Indian attacks. This was the doctors' quarters, the only building now remaining. It was given by the government to the Oregon Historical Society and has been restored and is maintained by an auxiliary of that society in The Dalles. It is occupied by caretakers and contains quite a large collection of curios pertaining to early days. This museum is visited by tourists from all parts of the United States and from other countries. Each year a reception is given for the school teachers holding institutes here and a lecture is given on pioneer Oregon history. The house and grounds are kept beautifully and the place is an interesting one to visit.

MALDEN

The High School Literary Society at its semi-annual meeting, elected: President, Harold Smart; vice-president, John Daley; secretary, Harold Nason; treasurer, Robert Boyd; deputy, Matthew Jones; executive council, Harry Perkins and Leon Estey.

City officials are to hold their annual outing at Canobie lake next Saturday.

MARLBORO

The fellowcraft degree will be worked by United Brethren Lodge, F. and A. M., Wednesday evening.

The class at the graduation exercises of the Marlboro high school will be written by Harry Morse.

HANOVER

North River Lodge, I. O. O. F., held Memorial services at Odd Fellows Hall yesterday afternoon.

The Center Hanover fire department has voted to hold a field day in the fall.

BAY STATE NEWS

NEEDHAM

Norfolk Lodge, A. F. & A. M., will have its biennial ladies' night and installation of officers next Thursday evening. Members and guests will assemble at Bourne Hall at 7 for a reception and at 8:15 the installation exercises will take place in town hall. Worshipful Brother Charles E. Hatfield of Dalhousie Lodge acting as grand master and William H. Colgan as grand marshal.

The knitting mills of the William Carter Company at Needham Heights will close June 28 at noon and reopen July 7.

HINGHAM

Hingham Lodge, K. P., will entertain Delphi Lodge of Weymouth, Monatiquot of Braintree and Norfolk of Holbrook at its meeting this evening.

Dorothy Bradford chapter, O. E. S., holds a lawn party at the home of Mrs. W. E. Wyman Wednesday evening.

The Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society holds its annual rose and strawberry exhibition at its hall on Tuesday afternoon and evening, June 24.

MEDFORD

The Mystic Valley Waterways Association is planning a general conference of the delegates of the association from Malden, Everett, Somerville and this city to prepare plans for the development of the marsh along the Mystic river.

A union memorial service of Cradock Lodge of Melrose, Ivanhoe Lodge of Somerville and Converse Lodge of Malden, Knights of Pythias, was held yesterday in the First Baptist church.

READING

The Tourjee Musical Club will give its annual musical and reception this evening in Security hall, Odd Fellows building.

Wednesday will be observed as children's night at the meeting of the new local grange and an entertainment for boys and girls has been prepared by Mrs. S. C. Berry and Mrs. E. B. Currell. Ladies of the grange have just organized a degree staff, with Mrs. Minnie L. Roundy as director.

MIDDLEBORO

Dr. James P. Leahy has been elected a member of the school committee to fill the vacancy caused by removal from town of Louis H. Carr.

All the school teachers in town have been reelected and they have been given until June 13 to resign if they wish to make a change.

Middleboro's share of the county tax this year will be \$7751.94, compared with \$7227.25 last year.

WHITMAN

The Brotherhood of the Congregational church has elected: President, Samuel A. Burleigh; vice-president, Arthur S. Hopgood; secretary and treasurer, Harry H. Pike; chairman of civics committee, Howard S. Baker; chairman of religious committees, George H. Bates; membership committee, Bernard Hall; social committee, Harold E. Huntley.

CHELSEA

The High School Debating Society has elected these officers: President, George Thompson; vice-president, Maxwell Klubock; recording secretary, Israel Aronson; corresponding secretary, Jacob Tuitt; treasurer, Edward McNally; auditor, Samuel Horovitz; coach, Mr. Witherton, teacher of the English department.

WAKEFIELD

Under leadership of John G. Reid, local storekeepers and their clerks have formed a baseball team and a schedule of nine games with large stores and clerks' organizations in and about Boston has been arranged. The season will open at Roxbury Wednesday with the Roxbury Grocers Association.

AVON

Children's day was observed at the Baptist church Sunday. At the morning service the Rev. John Deming of Boston, who occupied the pulpit, delivered an appropriate sermon and at 5 p. m. the members of the Sunday school held a service.

BRANTREE

Monatiquot Lodge, K. P., will make a fraternal visit to Hingham Lodge, of Hingham this evening.

The Friendly Aid Association will hold a county fair on Saturday, assisted by the churches of the town.

HANSON

Hanson grange will observe children's night next Wednesday at Grange hall. Miss Lillian K. Lewis is to sail June 28 for a tour of Europe.

The Gordon Rest Home has been opened for the season by the King's Daughters.

ACTON

The annual memorial service of the Acton Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Winona Rebekah Lodge was held in the Baptist church at West Acton yesterday morning, when the pastor, the Rev. C. L. Pierce, delivered the address.

BRIDGEWATER

The graduating exercises of the Model School will be held in the assembly hall at the State Normal school building, June 16.

WEYMOUTH

The annual reunion of the High School Alumni Association will be held at the school hall on Wednesday evening, June 25.

QUINCY

An adjourned meeting of the city coun-

cil will be held this evening.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 15c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

HOTELS

THE CLIFF HOTEL and Five Cottages.

NORTH SCITUATE BEACH
(South Shore) Mass.
Now Open for Inspection

Second Season Under Management

A number of new private baths have been added

Delightful Family Hotel. Directly on the Ocean. 22 Miles from Boston

For terms and booklet address the manager

North Scituate Beach, Mass.

(Post Office, Minot, Mass.)

Golf, Surf Bathing, Music

INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES

Pleasing old house at Hingham Centre for sale. Address Room 1045, Old South Building.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE

4 minutes from Harvard subway, 12 minutes to Park st.; single house, 13 rooms and bath; 10,374 ft. of land, 55 ft. frontage; fine lawn, fruit trees, etc.

WINTHROP—For sale, 3 apt. house with modern improvements. Near Beach station and boulevard. Phone 462-3.

FARM LANDS—MINNESOTA

FOR SALE at a bargain—80 acres of choice farmland (improved). In rich dairy district in Minnesota. L. F. D. SPOOR, Redlands, Cal., agent.

LAND—CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA LAND; send for catalogue; properties in all counties; valuable, reliable information. C. M. WOOSTER CO., Phelan bldg., San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN

ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES

Quick service, low rates. Write your application. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 283 Washington st.

SUMMER RESORTS

Bretton Woods

White Mountains, N. H.

The Mount Pleasant. Opens June 18

Ralph J. Herkimer, Manager

The Mount Washington. Opens July 9

D. J. Trudeau, Manager

BOOKING OFFICE, 242 FIFTH AVENUE.

Telephone, Madison Square—9230.

PIECE OF LAND FOR SALE, Cooper's Beach, Rockland Harbor, 3 miles from city, small cottage in perfect condition. Six rooms furnished; nice water piped in house; ½ acre from trolley line. Low price to right party. FRED W. WIGHT, Rockland, Maine.

TO LET

Two furnished houses on water front: Lighthouse point; bathing, boating and fishing. M. C. L. Box 126, Seabreeze, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY

TO LET, A COTTAGE, furnished, in the Adirondacks at Raquette Lake. 6 large rooms with sleeping porch, the kitchen and dining room are separate and open camp. Price, \$300 for season. WILLIAM PAYNE, Pine Hill Camp, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

SUMMER PROPERTY—DENVER, CO.

Sheds and barns connected with the Central house on Broadway will be torn down at once.

The corps of the coastguard have opened their quarters near Shirley avenue and selected these officers: Commodore, Thomas R. Willis; captain, William J. Walsh; lieutenants, Alfred C. Gardner, John McLean; secretary, Charles Clisbee; treasurer, Austin McLean; directors, Alfred Gardella, John Donahue, A. Valois.

WINTHROP

J. B. Mersel, H. G. Batchelder and Eugene Bailey of the Winthrop Yacht Club have placed orders for sailing dories of the beachcomber type, which will be named Pedro III., Glide and Tango. The boats are to be ready about July 1.

The town of Winthrop is inviting proposals for furnishing material and labor for building a footway at Great Head. Proposals must be sent to the selectmen, not later than June 16.

REVERE

These are the new officials of the Trinitarian Congregational church for 1913 and 1914: Pastor, the Rev. David C. Torrey; clerk, George A. Skelton; treasurer, J. B. Prescott; collector, M. Bernhard Webster; assessors, George A. Skelton, J. B. Prescott and Mrs. M. E. Laws; finance committee, Elihu G. Loomis, George A. Skelton, Mrs. M. E. Laws, Mrs. Mary P. Webster and J. B. Prescott.

WINTHROP—Rooms to let, 1 minute from beach, 2 minutes from Playstead station. 30 Sea Foam ave.

TRAVEL

To Europe, Would You Like To Go?

American lady with wide foreign experience in traveling would like to guide or chaperone or two ladies. Address Mrs. H. S. Monitor office.

PICTURES

10 CHOICE VIEWS NIAGARA GLEN, 50c. H. B. TRUE, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL

SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short story taught by Dr. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott Magazine. One copy of the book and study guide, under payment in Harvard, Brown, Cornell and leading colleges.

—H. B. Case Co., 200 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dr. Esenwein—Dept. 771, Springfield, Mass.

WEBSTER

These are new officers of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter: President, Miss Grace Parsons; vice-president, Miss Amanda Elsner; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Hinckle.

INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES

THE EASIEST ON THE FEET

IS

'Success' Brand

Genuine KANGAROO LEATHER

Soft and pliable, yet wears like iron; holds its shape,

and retains its brilliant, glossy finish.

PATENTS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsmen:

BOSTON
Stefano Badess, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney, 106 Franklin st.
A. Boit, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur, 109 Charles st.
Jesse Mankowski, 100 Elm st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington P. E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 797 Harrison ave.
EAST BOSTON
H. L. Bushnell, 180 Marlboro st.
A. Cawthon, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonald, 80 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 205 Meridian st.
SOUTH BOSTON
Howard F. Dowd, 180 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.
ALLSTON
Allston News Co.
ANESBURY
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.
ANDOVER
O. P. Chase, 18 Main st.
ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.
ATTLEBORO
L. H. Cooper, Ayer
Sherwin & Co.
BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.
BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.
BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 230 Washington st.
George C. Smith, 100 Main st.
BROCKTON
M. Thomas, 15 Center st.
CAMBRIDGE
Amet Bros., Harvard square.
F. L. Beunk, 563 Massachusetts ave.
CANTON
George B. Lund.
CHARLESLEA
Jas. Blandford, 128 Winnimmett st.
Smith Brothers, 106 Broadway.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.
DANVERS
Danvers News Agency.
EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. B. Shattuck, 278 Cambridge st.
NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hunnewell, 204 Mass. ave.
CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.
DORCHESTER
B. H. Hunt, 1466 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.
EVERETT
M. B. French, 434 Broadway.
J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.
J. W. Mills, 100 Main st.
FAULKNER
L. M. Harcourt.
FITCHBURG
Lewis O. Winslow, 200 Franklin st.
FRANKLIN
Forest Hills
James H. Ladd, 18 Hyde Pk. ave.
GLOUCESTER
Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Main st.
HAVERHILL
William E. H. 27 Washington sq.
HUBBON
Charles G. Falbarts Co., 23 Main st.
JAMAICA PLAIN
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.
P. F. Dresser, Center st.
LAWRENCE
James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.
LEOMINSTER
A. C. Hosmer.
LOWELL
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack st.
LYNN
B. N. Breed, 331 Court square.
F. W. Maldean, Lanes, cor. Breed st.
MEDFORD
L. P. Russell, 83 Ferry st.
MEDFORD
W. C. Moore, 94 Washington st.
Frank L. Price, 132 Franklin st.
MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.
WEST MEDFORD
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.
MELROSE
George L. Lawrence.
NEEDHAM
NEW BEDFORD
G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.
NEWS REPORT
Fowles News Co., 17 State st.
ROCKLAND
A. S. Peterson, 25 Post st.
ROSLINDALE
W. W. Davis, 25 Post st.
PLYMOUTH
Charles A. Smith.
QUINCY
Brown & Co., Reading
READING
F. C. Charles.
ROXBURY
R. Allston & Co., 108 Warren st.
A. D. Williams, 144 Dudley st.
W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.
W. E. Robbins, Eglington square.
SALEM
A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.
SOMERVILLE
A. Ward, 24 Pearl st., Winter Hill.
H. W. Beach, 365 Somerville ave.
SETTLE FRAMINGHAM
J. F. Ether.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Roberts Shops, 52 Main, 155 Main, 156 Bridge St., Springfield.
C. I. Wirt, 76 Harrison ave.
The Knickerbocker, 190 State st.
W. F. Conkin & Co., 457 State st.
Highland Paint & W. P. Co., 814 Miner & Co., Inc., 310 Main st.
Nash & Co., 371 Main st.
STONEHAM
A. W. Rice.
THE NEWTONS
G. F. Briggs, 27 Wash. st., Newton.
W. F. Goodwin, 1241 Center st., Newton.
C. H. Stagg, F. O. Bidg., W. Newton.
A. V. Harrington, Cotes block, 365 Center st., Newton.
WEST FRAMINGHAM
J. F. Ether.
WICHITA, KANSAS
Springfield, 52 Main, 155 Main, 156 Bridge St., Springfield.
C. I. Wirt, 76 Harrison ave.
The Knickerbocker, 190 State st.
W. F. Conkin & Co., 457 State st.
Highland Paint & W. P. Co., 814 Miner & Co., Inc., 310 Main st.
Nash & Co., 371 Main st.
WINCHESTER
Winchester News Co., 204 State st.
WOBURN
Moore & Parker.
WORCESTER
F. A. Easton, Worcester.
CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT
Bridgeport News Co., 248 Middle st.
NEW HAVEN
The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.
BANGOR
O. G. Bowe.
LEWISTON
Bath—L. B. Trow.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD
W. C. Gibson, 106 North Main st.
Eugene Sullivan & Co., No. Main st.
MARLBOROUGH
L. T. Mead, 32 Hanover st.
NASHUA
F. P. Trow.
PORTSMOUTH
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.
RHODE ISLAND
WESTERLY, A. Nash.
VERMONT
NEWPORT
Bigelow's Pharmacy.
ST. JOHNSBURY
Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.
WESTERLY, A. Nash.
VERMONT
NEWPORT
Bigelow's Pharmacy.
ST. JOHNSBURY
Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER wants position with an elderly person; good references. MISS ADA S. CLINE, 5 Howland st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, experienced, good work; would take charge of home for 1 or 2 business men and family. Address MRS. S. E. EGAN, 16 Parkview rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by a young woman; cultured, refined, competent; for 2 years as a teacher's position in a refined home in Cleveland. Write for interview, EVA MC CONNELL, 784 Redell av., N. E., Cleveland, O.

HOUSEWORK—By day or week; wanted by cultured woman; references. SOPHIE EDWARDS, 306 Shawmut ave., Suite 1, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEWORK—American middle-aged woman wants place; go home nights; or day work of any kind. MRS. M. C. LAWLER, 268 Dalton st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEWORK—Colored girl wants work; go home nights; small family adults only. MARY MOSBEEY, 88 Sawyer st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted by colored woman. MARY PRICE, 104 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEWORK—Middle-aged colored woman wants to do general housework for private family. RHODA HOLDEN, 2 Brundt, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 870. 14

HOUSEWORKER (35), Scotch, wants position next and good references. MISS ANNE INDLAY, care Mrs. Chamberlain, 273 Central St., Springfield, Mass.

LAUNDERING BABY CLOTHES wanted by young colored woman. E. MOODIE, 311 Columbus av., rm. 3, Boston.

MATRON (colored) wants work. MARY FRANCIS, 38 Piedmont st., Boston.

LAUNDRY (colored) wants work by the day. SARA LUCRECHUT, 83 W. Springfield st., Boston.

LAUNDRY or cleaning wanted by colored woman. MISS L. BROWN, 42 Buckminster st., Boston.

LAUNDRY OR DAY WORK for two days a week; wanted by a recommended woman. MRS. M. JANEY, 3 Claremont pk., Boston. Tel. Tremont 2380. 11

LAUNDRY first-class, colored, fancy linens, shirts, etc. MARY FRANCIS, 45 Pleasant st., Boston.

MOTHER'S MAID OR COMPANION—Young woman with college education wants position for July and August; references exchanged. Address O. M. JACKSON, 65 Garden st., Hartford, Conn.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Position wanted by German girl; good references; speaks English slightly. IMMIGRANT AID EMPLOYMENT BUREAU (no fees), 4 Joy st., Boston.

OFFICE CLEANING—Woman wants work; would like to go early and be through by 9 a.m. MRS. PETERSON, 12 Cabot st., Roxbury, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK, res. Boston, age 22, single, good exp. and penman, \$7.45. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OFFICE ASSISTANT-ENGINEER—Experienced engineer; organization and practice; young man with technical education and practical experience desires first-class position with prospects; address resume. F. W. JONES, 281 Washington st., Roxbury, Mass.

PASTRY COOK—Situation wanted in a hotel or restaurant in the city. Address R. S. JORDAN, 180 East St., Roxbury, Boston.

PROFESSOR, composer, res. Cambridge, age 20, single, good ability, res. Chelsea, age 24, single, good exp. and penman, \$8.40. Mention 9745. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2900.

SEAMSTRESS wants employment, \$12.45. Address MARY SEAMAN, 143 Kitton st., Dorchester, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS (colored) wants work with family of dressmaker. MRS. L. STEWART, 24 Upton st., Cambridge, Mass.

SECRETARY—Executive ability, res. Chelsea, age 24, single, good exp. and penman, \$8.40. Mention 9745. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2900.

SECOND OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted in small family in Scituate or Minot. Protestant girl; best references. MARIA ANDERSON, 28 Copley st., Brookline, Mass.

SECOND OR NURSERY—Refined girl (colored) wants position. DAISY COSTE, 219 W. Newton st., Boston.

SECRETARY—College graduate, desires light work for the summer. MISS LUCY HEDDLE, 15 Wendell st., Cambridge, Mass.

SECRETARY, stenographer and designer, Boston, good education and exp., \$12. Mention 9716. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2900.

SOLICITOR for charitable institution, man or woman; good education and position; thoroughly acquainted with people of Boston and suburbs. MRS. NELLIE H. VINO, 88 Monroe st., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, well-educated, several years' experience in law office; reliable position in Boston or elsewhere. WILHELMINA NEWCOMB, pl. Quincy, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; electrical, typewriting, punctuation and typewriting; references furnished. SOPHIE BOLINCK, 70 Revere st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, experienced in law office; good education and banking; seeks position in or near town; where good work is required and paid for. EDINA CAMPBELL, 109 West Brooklyn st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, high school and business college education, desires position in Boston. MARY MCKEE, 35 Beals St., Brooklyn, Mass.; tel. 5057.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, experienced, wants position. MRS. STEARNS, 3 Bond st., Somerville, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, res. Wakefield, age 23, single, good exp. and education, \$40-\$50 m. Mention 9750. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, cashier, typist, res. Boston, good education and exp., \$8. Mention 9710. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, res. Dorchester, good education and penman, \$8. Mention 9710. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, clerk, res. Roxbury, age 20, single, good education and exp., \$7.45. Mention 9725. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, office clerk, res. Somerville, age 20, single, good education and exp., \$9. Mention 8950. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, office clerk, res. Somerville, age 20, single, good education and exp., \$9. Mention 8950. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2900.

TUTOR OR COMPANION—Well-educated, junior wants position for the summer, preferably to travel; references exchanged. L. W. RODGALD, 13 Waban st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Roxbury 366-1114.

TUTOR—Normal school graduate with 5 years' experience in primary school teaching; desires position with children; would like to travel; best of references. REINA E. HEMENWAY, 74 St. Stephen st., Boston.

TUTOR, res. Dorchester, age 20, single, good exp. and education, \$7.45. Mention 9742. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2900.

YACHT, res. Dorchester, age 20, single, good exp. and education, \$7.45. Mention 9742. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WAIF—Experienced, would like position in summer hotel in the vicinity of Rangeley or Belgrade lakes, Maine. ANNE KENNEDY, 148 Merrimac st., Haverhill, Mass.

WAIF—res. Leominster, age 24, single, good exp. and education, \$7.45. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2900.

YOUNG WOMAN would like morning work; address ETHEL BOYNE, 10 Ruggles st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes employment shampooing ladies' hair. SOPHIA E. JAMESON, 30 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN—Position as lady's maid; would travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

SALESMAN—Experienced, resident New York, or vicinity; good education; desire for manufacturer; would sell to Greater New York trade or out-of-town buyers when in New York. H. C. FOSTER, 621 Walnut st., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SALESMAN—(20) wishes position with manufacturer; good habits; references furnished. PAUL F. MARX, 1249 Bedford st., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, legal education; sales position; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

SALESMAN—Experienced, resident New York, or vicinity; good education; desire for manufacturer; would sell to Greater New York trade or out-of-town buyers when in New York. H. C. FOSTER, 621 Walnut st., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SALESMAN—(20) wishes position with manufacturer; good habits; references furnished. PAUL F. MARX, 1249 Bedford st., New York.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, efficient, reliable; consider only high grade; references; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

MANUFACTURING WOOD WORKERS UNDERWRITERS, 1518 McCormick bldg., Chicago.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

YACHT—Young man, 20, wishes previous experience; previous; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York.

<p

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL.
APPAREL FOR WOMEN
FIELD'S SHOP
Millinery at reduced prices. Party Frocks,
Tub Dresses and Blouses. 1437 E. 53rd st.

ART

MILLER'S ART SHOP
4719 Lake ave., near 47th st.—Pictures.
Expert service in framing and gilding.
HELEN C. LEGERWOOD, formerly with
Caroline M. Russ. A new and complete
line of books, lesson markers, quarterly
covers, and Cross and Crown Jewelry.
116 So. Michigan ave., Chicago.

GIFT NOVELTIES—Books, personal cards,
catalogs, free BOOK AND ART
EXCHANGE, Room 304, 81 E. Madison st.

PICTURES AND FRAMING—a specialty.
Arts and Crafts novelties, inexpensive,
suitable for wedding, birthday and
memorial gifts. J. SHIFFMAN. Fine
Arts, 118 S. Mich. ave., Rand. 501.

ARTS AND CRAFTS
THE ARTS AND CRAFTS BOOK SHOP—
Formerly in the Venetian bldg., now
104 S. Michigan bldg., Suite 616. Books,
lesson markers, quarterly covers; Cross
and Crown jewelry.

ARTS AND CRAFTS STUDIOS
Visit the Little Dutch Store, of
NETTIE COOK, 114 N. Dearborn.
741 Fine Arts building, Chicago
for graduation, wedding and other gifts.
Carefully selected leather and
Art Craft novelties.

CLEANERS
WM. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER.
Wearing Apparel, House Furnishings,
6330 Madison ave., Tel. Hyde Park 178.

CLEANER AND DYE
J. A. WAIS
Dry Cleaning—Fancy Gowns a Specialty
282 Madison st., Phone Garfield 3184

GIFT STUDIO
GIFT STUDIO, 1023 Fine Arts bldg.—
Hand made articles of special interest
for wedding gifts. Tel. Harr. 9003.

ORIGINAL IDEAS IN Wedding, Graduation
Gifts, Stationery, Handwrought Jewelry,
Metal Ware, Baskets, Sentiment Cards
and Folders. KADE GIFT SHOP, 3948
Cottage Grove ave., next Drexel Bank.

GOWNS
H. ZEISS
LADIES' TAILOR
Suite 1612 Heywood Building
Latest models, two fittings.
Ladies' plain suits, \$40.00 up;
Misses' plain suits, \$35.00 up; on 48
hours' notice.
Phone Randolph 1174.

MME. M. A. HADDOCK—Importer of
Gowns and Tailored Garments. Repre-
sentative bldg., 206 So. State st., Tel. Harr. 3765.

Cut Prices on All June Work for
BENSON & VAN MIDDLESEWORTH
GOWNS
603 Keeser Bldg., 5 North Wabash ave.

MADAME A. SCHROEDER, stylish Clark
and gowns, \$50 and up. 2721 Clark
st., 2nd floor. Tel. Lin. 5584.

FLANDERS
222 S. Dearborn BLVD.
Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks.

BLANCHE BECKETT—Importer—Tailored
Suits, plain and fancy; Gowns for Re-
ception, Dinners and Theater; Afternoon
Frocks; Blouses, Wraps and Negligees.
3612 Michigan ave., Tel. Douglas 4661.

SMART SILK COAT AND SKIRT SUITS
from \$50 up.
MORTON & MORTON
111 Oak Park ave., So., Oak Park
30 minutes via Lake st. Elevated

GROCERIES

ORCHARD & ORCHARD "Service" means
quality, fair price, efficient delivery.
1445 E. 53d st., Tel. Hyde Park 635.

N. R. FRUDENFELD's "Gem" Grocery and
delicatessen. Vegetables, smoked meats,
450 Indiana ave., Tel. Kenwood 3470.

HARDWARE

Hardware—Cutlery—Tools
STEBBINS HARDWARE CO.
15 W. Van Buren st., near State

HAIIRDRESSING
SHAMPOO 50c, hair dried by hand; hair
orders by mail given special attention.
MRS. PETRAN, 6th floor, Mentor bldg.
Tel. Cent. 3276.

BONNIE STRONG, 4th fl., Dearborn st. side.
Miss Francis L. Clark, Mrs. Macmillan
25c. Shampooing 50c. Hairdressing 50c.

COLEMAN HAIRDRESSING AND MANI-
CURING SHOP—4313 Indiana ave., Tel.
Oak. 6586. Special attention given to
residence work.

SHAMPOOING

Martha Miller's "Method"
BERTHA F. FARQUHAR, 388 Marshall
Field bldg., Tel. Prv. Ex. 1, Local 170.

JEWELRY
KENWOOD JEWELRY SHOP
Watch Jewelry, Art Ware. Picture
Framing. 1344 E. 4th st. Phone Oak. 3655.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS

WALTER J. UHR, ladies and gentlemen's
tailor. Cleaning, repairing and pressing.
1409 East Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MAY T. VOLLMANN
Ladies' and Gent's Tailor. Suits from \$30
up; high grade; workmanship guaran-
teed. 1407 Belmont av., Tel. Gracefield 1652

LADIES' TAILORS

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
OSCAR J. LEEN
Makes the best fitting suits and gowns
within reach of moderate incomes. Suite
910, 21st floor, Wabash ave., above McClurg's
Bookstore.

NYE & HERRING
1815 Heyworth bldg., 29 E. Madison st.
TAILORS

WOMEN
Correctly Tailored Suits and Long Coats,
\$35.00 and up.

LAUNDRIES

ORIENTAL LAUNDRY CO.
101 W. Madison ave., 1225 Madison Street.

PURITY LAUNDRY
1122 Foster ave., Phone Edge. 4260.
A trial from you will be appreciated.

MEN'S TAILORS

FRANCIS A. ROSE
Artistic Tailor
810 Malleys, 110 Wabash Ave.
Tel. Randolph 1001.

LOUIS THURINGER
Best Tailoring—Moderate Prices
412-413 Hartford bldg., 8 S. Dearborn St.

THE MOORE & HARRINGTON CO.
Suits and overcoats, \$30 to \$60
1216 East 63rd Street.

REASONABLE, RECOMMENDABLE, RE-
LIABLE—MATSEN & CO., Tailors for
Men, 1624 Madison st., Phone West 1755.

LEO O. JAMES, Suits \$30 and \$35. Tel. Ken.
3211. 1146 E. 47th st. Also ladies' suits made
or remodeled. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MILLINERY

MISS AMY M. SIMPSON
MISS PUDOR
Millinery Importers
Shops Building, 10 No. Wabash Ave.
Suite 601, Chicago

LACY & CO.
Importers and Designers of Hats
Menter Building, 39 South State st.

MAISON PETITE—Importer of Millinery.
FRANCIS B. PARRISH
Tel. Midway 1325. 6308 Lexington ave.

QUALITY HAS SHOP—Our 10 special
fashion houses. 601 Maller
bldg., S.E. corner Wabash and Madison

CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL. (Continued)

PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating.
Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Clybourn
ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

PRINTERS

KENFIELD-LEACH CO.
PUBLICATIONS, CAT. LOGS.
Day and Night, Pressrooms and Linotypes.
445-447 Plymouth court

Phone Harrisson 154—All departments.

ROOFERS

GEO. A. KYLE, Established 1884
Single and Prepared Roofing
Chicago and all suburbs.

Phone Graceland 3608—736 Belmont Ave.

SHOES

CORSON'S EXCLUSIVE SHOE SHOP
Lewis Institute bldg., Robey & Madison st.
High class reliable shoes for all.

SCHILLER, W. FRAMHEIM
Shoes for Every Occasion
1002 East 63rd st.

OAK PARK, ILL.

DRY GOODS STORES
AVENUE DRY GOODS STORE
H. S. WEBB, Prop.
Oak Park ave. and Lake st. Tel. 745

LADIES' TAILORS

E. B. DAVIS & CO.
Ladies' exclusive tailors. Suits from \$35
to \$75. We guarantee our work.

Printers, Publishers, Printers
113 N. Oak Park ave., OAK PARK, ILLINOIS.

MILLINERY

FINE MILLINERY—Pop! Prices
MRS. SOOUR, 110 Marion st., Oak Park

TEA ROOM

THE COPPER KETTLE TEA ROOM
Real home cooking. Tel. O. P. 1930
6310 So. Boulevard.

EVANSTON, ILL.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

THE TRE-O SHOP—Hand made jewer-
ly and metal work; designs and esti-
mates submitted. 1570 Sherman ave.

GROCERS

ROSE ESTHER, 1204-06 Main st.
"Outfitter to Mother and the Girls."

LUNCH

HADDEN-WOODIN
Millinery, Suits, Coats, Waists.
200 Altman Building.

Southwest corner 11th and Walnut.

LAUNDRIES

SILVER LAUNDRIES
1012-1020 Campbell st.
Tels. Home 3508, Bell 710 M.

FORD LAUNDRIES CO.—1305-7-9 Virginia
St., Kansas City, Mo. Phones: Home
5046 Main, Bell 302 Grand.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

COAL AND LUMBER

ALEXANDER LUMBER COMPANY, 65
North Walnut st., Lumber, coal and a
complete line of building materials.

FLORIST

J. E. YEATS Flower Shop, 41 Main st.
Cut Flowers, Plants, Decorations and
Floral Designs. Both Phones.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

WM. CURTIS—General Contractor and
Builder. Hardwood floors a specialty.
806 W. Springfield ave., Champaign.

GROCERIES

METZLER & SCHAFER CO.—Wholesale
grocers to the consumer. Write for illus-
trated catalogue. Champaign, Ill.

HOUSE FURNISHERS

TEA CARTS, Reed CARTS \$10 to \$50. Fused
Oak \$15.00. Mahogany \$30 to \$65. Fifth
for pictures. 110 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

JEWELRY

ACKLEY GIFT SHOP
The American Girl Tie—Lovely Velvet and
Tiny Roses. By mail 50c, \$1.00.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

FRED SCHERZER'S REPAIR SHOP, 407
East 33rd st.—Repair work of all kinds.
Plumbing and electrical work. Fans
cleaned. Home Phone South 3320.

PLUMBING AND REPAIRS

MARY H. COOPER—Repairing
and Remodeling.

RENTAL

SHAMPOOING

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

The real estate market may be said to be holding its own, although the summary for last week shows a trifle under normal conditions. While the total number of transactions was 10 less than in the corresponding week of 1912 it was 12 more than in the same period of 1911. The average amount of money placed on mortgages from week to week indicates continued confidence in real estate as first-class security for surplus money. As a matter of fact, real estate in some form or other has become a more attractive proposition to many who formerly were invested in stocks and bonds, and as a consequence much needed improvement is apparent in several localities, that have been overlooked for years past.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending June 7, 1913:

Transactions Mfrs.	Amount of mfrs.
June 2	\$1,134,696
June 3	1,322,452
June 4	315,873
June 5	280,519
June 6	53
June 7	127,200
Total	1,768,850
Same week 1912	1,591,500
Same week 1911	1,372,452
Week May 28, 1913	576,604
Week May 28, 1912	257
Week May 28, 1913	259
Week May 28, 1912	1,119,952

WEST END SALE

Fannie A. Thompson, who recently acquired title to the five-story, octagon-front brick dwelling house at 8 Hale street, near Green street, West End, has just resold the premises to Charles W. Reed. The property is assessed for \$67,000, including land value of \$37,000 on 569 square feet.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Louie Gardner has purchased an improved estate from Joseph F. Mills, located 24 Bucknell street, near Harvard street, together with 6250 square feet of land, all valued at \$10,900, of which the lot carries \$2,100.

Another sale recorded today was made by Belle Weil, owner of a frame dwelling house at 34 Leyland street, corner of Burgess street. It is valued by the assessors at \$5,500 and the 3865 square feet of ground carries \$1,400 additional. Mary E. MacInnes is the buyer.

CONVEYANCE IN BRIGHTON

The two frame houses at 17 and 19 Antwerp street, near Lincoln street, Brighton, have been sold to Saul Weiss by the owner, Adele J. Fletcher, dead coming through John N. Gannon. There is a ground area of 9158 square feet taxed for \$1200 also included in the assessment of \$7200.

LARGE MALDEN SALE

Pattie & Potter, Niles building, have completed one of the largest sales of two-family houses made in Malden for some time. The properties are located at 37, 45, 46, 46 and 50 Bainbridge street, and consist of five new two-family houses having six and seven rooms and bath in each apartment, open plumbing, hardwood floors and other modern conveniences. Each house carries a lot of land containing 6300 square feet. The total assessed valuation of the property is \$62,500. Robert F. Sanderson who recently bought these premises from Newell H. Trask through these brokers, now resale for investment to Marion R. Sanborn of Norwood.

Pattie & Potter have also sold the Hill estate on Main street, Stoneham. This estate consists of a mansion house having 19 rooms and all modern improvements, together with about 19,000 square feet of land, located near Stoneham square. The lot fronts on Main and Warren streets, and it is the intention of the new purchaser, Robert F. Sanderson, to improve the property by erecting stores and apartment houses.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Bowdoin st., 182 rear, cor. Dever st., ward 20.—Dr. John M. Kelly; brick auto storage.

Matherne rd., 63, ward 23; Mrs. Laura M. Walsh, J. G. Hutchison; frame dwelling.

Bowdoin st., 45, ward 23; D. Finn, C. A. & F. N. Russell; frame dwelling.

Bird st., 20—Mrs. N. Noyes; frame dwelling.

Washington st., 1672, ward 12; Mary D. Tucker, Franklin I. Welch; alter tenements, etc.

Green st., ward 9; Cecilia Goob; alter tenements.

D. St., 227, ward 13; Herman H. Obermer; alter stores and tenements.

Devonshire st., 7810, ward 6; Parker Bldg.; Trust; alter office.

SUFFOLK PROPERTY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)

Fannie A. Thompson to Charles W. Reed. Nale st., q.; \$1.

John H. Collamer est. to Francis M. Learned, Jr., Columbus av. and Berkley st., q.; \$1.

Lucy L. May to Mary C. S. May, Marlboro st., q.; \$1.

Loren D. Towle to Georgiana B. Wright, Beach and South sts., and Utica pl., q.; \$1.

Joseph Paul to Michele Scialdone, Endicott st., q.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Frank W. Kean, mgeee., to Frank W. Kean, Meridian and London sts., 3 lots; d., \$1000.

ROXBURY

Samuel A. Brown to William C. Whaley, Washington st., 5 lots; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER

Joseph F. Mills to Louis Gardner, Bicknell st., w.; \$1.

Fred W. Wood et al., trs., for William H. Davis, Blake st., d.; \$1.

Merriam, L. C. to Lyman W. Benjamin, Chester st., and Young's rd.; d.; \$1.

Wilson W. Fay et al., tr. & bx. to George Libby, Pierce av., w.; \$1.

George Libby, Pierce av., to Mary A. H. Fay est., Pierce av.; q.; \$1.

Thomas Grimes to James H. Molineaux, Alabama st., 2 lots; w.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Robert J. Maloney to Hagop Koorkumian; q.; \$1.

SHIPPING NEWS

Codfish was more plentiful than haddock at T wharf today, but the receipts were insufficient to fill the demand, and prices rose to 9½ cents per pound for cod. Two steam trawlers and 11 sailing vessels tied up at the wharf with fares. Among them was the schooner Actor, Capt. Simon P. Theriault, which rescued the crew of the schooner Fred C. Holden and landed them at Boothbay harbor, Me., a week ago Saturday. The Holder capsized off the coast. The Holders capsized off the coast, and their fares: Str Spray 38,900 pounds, Swell 32,400, schrs Delphine Cabral 89,300, Helen B. Thomas 77,000, John J. Fallon 47,000, E. C. Hussey 36,500, Viking 24,300, Actor 16,100, Sadie M. Nugan 7000, Wauhakee 8200, Georgiana 1900, Eva Avina 4700, and Fannie A. Smith from Gloucester with 30,000 fresh cod, 25,000 salt cod, and 17,000 salt halibut. Other fish came in as follows: Str Spray 5000 halibut, 300 catfish; Str Spray 200 halibut, 500 catfish and Georgiana three barrels tinker mackerel. Dealers quotations per hundredweight: Steak cod \$4.50 per hundredweight, market cod \$4.75, haddock \$4.25, pollock \$5.75, large hake \$4.25, medium hake \$2.25, and eusk \$5.50. Halibut sold for 14 cents per pound to dealers.

Several fine catches were landed at Gloucester today. Arrivals: Alice 80,000 pounds fresh fish; Meteor from Newfoundland with a catch of cod; Athlete from Banks with 250,000 salt cod, an unusually large catch; Conqueror from Cape North 90,000 salt and 50,000 fresh cod; and Nineo 10,000 fresh halibut and 10,000 salt cod. The schooner Agnes came in from the Cape Shore to get a new seine net, having lost her old one during a blow on the banks while seining for mackerel.

Wireless advices from the British steamer Kentucky, on the way here from Banks with 250,000 salt cod, an unusually large catch; Conqueror from Cape North 90,000 salt and 50,000 fresh cod; and Nineo 10,000 fresh halibut and 10,000 salt cod. The schooner Agnes came in from the Cape Shore to get a new seine net, having lost her old one during a blow on the banks while seining for mackerel.

Coming from Liverpool with 65 passengers, the Leyland liner Winifredian, Capt. F. Shepherd, is now berthed at East Boston. Among those arriving on the vessel were G. H. McCaffrey and E. E. Anderson of Boston; the Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Bell and two children. Mrs. Elizabeth Woodhead and her daughter, Mrs. Grace E. Winslow, the Rev. J. W. Wright, Mrs. A. T. Wheeler and S. J. Wright.

Loading a full cargo of grain for Europe the British steamer Holtby is berthed at Mystic docks. The vessel came in Sunday from Genoa in ballast.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Nacochee, Diehl, Savannah.

Steam lighter Eureka, Benner, Newburyport.

Tg Tamaqua, Isaksen, Philadelphia, twg bgs St Nicholas, Mingos and Buck Ridge.

Tg International, McGoldrick, Philadelphia, twg bgs Paxines, Glendower and Phoenix.

Tg Conestoga, Olsen, Philadelphia, twg bgs Lincoln, Brookside and Richardson.

Tg Monocacy, Lloyd, Philadelphia, twg bgs Lincoln, Brookside and Richardson.

Tg Cedar, Pierrepont, New York.

Tg Vulture, for Rotterdam.

Tg Minnow, for Gloucester.

Tg Campagna, for Liverpool.

Tg Princeps, for Naples.

Tg Corinthian, for London.

Tg Koenig Albert, for Bremen.

Tg Koenig August, for Hamburg.

Tg Koenig Wilhelm II, for New York.

Tg Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York.

Tg Kaiser Auguste Victoria, for New York.

Tg Kaiserin Augusta, for New York.

Tg Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for New York.

Tg Kaiserin Auguste Victoria

Stock Market Again Sells Off; London Lower

STOCKS DROP TO A LOWER PRICE LEVEL

Some Slight Recoveries Follow Declines, but the Tendency Is Still Downward—Canadian Pacific Again a Weak Feature

COPPER GROUP LOWER

Stocks early resumed their downward movement today. Opening prices were generally a good fraction under Saturday's closing and although here and there some spasmodic recoveries took place the tone was distinctly weak. Some attempt at revival was made in the expressed hope that the United States supreme court would today hand down the long expected Minnesota railroad rate decision and that it might be in favor of the railroads but traders in the early part of the session paid little attention to this discussion. In fact the market has persistently ignored all sorts of good developments and it is a question as to how far it would respond to a decision admittedly most important.

Canadian Pacific was one of the weakest features in the New York market. American Smelting, Amalgamated Copper, American Can and Western Union also were heavy. The general tone was heavy at the end of the first half hour.

Chino was the weakest feature of the local market. Utah Copper also was heavy. The coppers generally were inclined to sell off.

Stocks continued downward throughout the first half of the session and losses for the active issues extended from a point to three points. Some of the less prominent stocks sold off three to five points from the previous closing prices.

Steel opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 53% and declined more than a point before midday. Union Pacific opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 143% and after slight improvement declined a point below the opening. Canadian Pacific opened off 2 points at 218 and declined nearly 2 points further during the forenoon.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened ex div. off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 87% and declined to 84% during the first half of the session. North American was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 65% at the opening and was selling under 63 before midday. Rock Island, Westinghouse Electric, Utah Copper and Norfolk & Western were conspicuously weak.

Bute & Superior on the local exchange opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 22% and declined more than 2 points before midday. Chino was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 35 and declined 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ further. Osecola, Calumet & Arizona, Pond Creek Coal and in fact the entire list sold off.

North American touched a new low point in the early afternoon. The U. S. Rubber issues, Sears Roebuck and other stocks joined the downward movement. At the beginning of the last hour the New York market was heavy and unsettled. Granby sold off on the local exchange. Wolverine was off 3 points.

DECREASE IN COPPER STOCKS

The Copper Producers' statement for the month of May shows that stocks on hand decreased 8,074,883 pounds.

The production for May was 141,319,416 pounds, compared with 135,333,402 pounds in April, 136,251,849 pounds in March, 130,948,881 pounds in February, 143,479,625 pounds in January, and 126,737,836 pounds in May a year ago.

OHIO FUEL OIL COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Ohio Fuel Oil Company reports for the year ended April 30, 1913: Gross earnings, \$2,607,653; increase \$1,514,897; expenses, losses \$553,778; increase \$21,901; net earnings \$2,053,787; increase \$1,299,996; dividends \$640,000; increase \$640,000; surplus \$1,413,787, increase \$650,996.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VILLENAIRY

Fair and continued cool tonight and Tuesday; moderate north to northeast winds.

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; frost in low places tonight; moderate north winds.

A disturbance central in the Gulf of Maine is causing rain in the southern states with a rainfall in the past 24 hours as follows: Portland, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Shreveport 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Seattle, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. The weather is also unsettled in the Pacific slope, which scattered rains have occurred. It is generally clear in other districts with unusually low temperatures in the lake region, the upper Mississippi and the Ohio valley, the western and Atlantic coast. The temperature is lower 44 degrees at Salt Lake City, 43 degrees at Greenville and Nantucket.

MARINE AND STONEWARE.—In New England it ranges from 46 degrees at Greenville and Nantucket to 34 at Portland, Boston and

WASHINGON.—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; frost in low places tonight; moderate north winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 54° 12° noon..... 64

Average temperature yesterday, 57.5-12.

IN OTHER CITIES (Maximum)

Washington 70 Portland, Me. 62

New York 68 Pittsburgh 62

Nashville 62 Buffalo 62

Philadelphia 62 Albany 62

Tampa 62 Chicago 62

Jacksonville 62 St. Louis 68

San Francisco 68

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Open High Low Last

Allis-Chal 5 pd. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Amalgamated 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ 66 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Az Chem. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 47

Am Beet Sugar. 23 23 23 23

Am Can. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Car Fy. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 40 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Linsed Oil. 36 36 36 36

Am Linseed Oil pl. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Loco. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 29

Am Smelting. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Steel Fy. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ 82 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Sugar. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107

Am T & T. 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Writing Pa pf. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$

Anconda. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$

Atchison. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$

Atchison pf. 97 97 97 97

At Coast Line. 117 117 117 117

Baldwin Loco Co. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$

Balt & Ohio. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$

Beth Steel. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 28

Beth Steel pf. 67 67 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ 66 $\frac{1}{2}$

Brooklyn R. T. 87 87 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$

Brown Union. 125 125 124 124

Bu Rock & Plts. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cal Petrol. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 31 31

Can Pacific. 60 60 60 60

Can Pac pf. 218 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ 216 $\frac{1}{2}$ 217 $\frac{1}{2}$

Can Pac Ret 2d pd. 211 212 211 211

Cent Leather. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cent Leather pf. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cent of N. J. 290 290 285 285

Ches & Ohio. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$

Chi & G. W. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Chi & N. W. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103

Chino. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$

C. C. & St. L. 46 46 46 46

Col Fuel. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$

Com Prod. 129 129 128 128 $\frac{1}{2}$

Deere & Co. 150 150 150 150

D. S. & A. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$

Erie. 5 5 5 5

Erie 1st pf. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gen Chemical pf. 37 37 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gen Electric. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gen Motor. 26 26 26 26

Goldsfield Con. 26 26 26 26

Goodrich. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$

Goodrich pf. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gt Nor. 123 123 121 122

Gt No pf 40 pdc. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ 118 $\frac{1}{2}$

Guy Ex Co. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$

Harvester Cor. 100 100 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100

Hawthorne & Co. 100 100 100 100

Hillman. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 111

Inspiration. 15 15 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

Int. Marine pf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$

Inter-Mer pf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Inter-Pur pf. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$

Int Paper. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Kan City So. 22 22 22 22

Kan Gas So pf. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$

Kan & Texas. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 19

Leligh Valley. 150 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ 147 $\frac{1}{$

Financial News of World Cotton Industry

PROSPECTS FOR GOOD COTTON CROP IN STATE OF TEXAS

Condition of the Plant Much Better Than Last Year and a Much Larger Yield Is Expected Although Acreage Not as Big as Reported

GALVESTON, Tex.—The cotton market in Texas during the past two weeks has shown a much better tone than at any other time during May and higher prices have ruled in all markets. May is generally recognized as the principal cotton-making month of the year, and both bulls and bears have watched the daily weather map with a great deal of interest. A wet May would have meant a curtailment of the acreage, as well as a late crop, both of which would have caused a shorter crop and higher prices. A dry, warm May would have meant a large acreage, an early planting, a good stand and more than likely a heavy crop. The weather during May has ruled the cotton market, and there have been advances or declines in prices as the weather has been favorable or unfavorable. The month, on the whole, has been favorable to planting and growing and has exerted somewhat of a bearish tendency in the cotton markets of Texas.

May opened in Texas with a strong bearish sentiment predominating, influenced by prospects of a falling off in European trade due to Balkan troubles and reports of a general financial stringency. Reports of large stocks on hand as reserve for spinners also exerted a depressing effect and forced prices downward, and it was estimated that the mills and spinning houses were of short life in the Texas markets, however, and during the second week of the month prices went upward again. The anticipated falling off of the European trade on account of Balkan troubles did not materialize; the reported large stocks on hand as reserve for spinners proved more or less mythical; and it was generally accepted among the trade that the estimates of greatly increased acreages and production were too large. Cool weather in Texas continued during these two weeks and reports from over the state were to the effect that the farmers dared not plant and that the seed already in the ground would not germinate. These reports also stated that the nights were proving so cool in Texas that the cotton that was up was not growing; the plants were small and weak, and prospects were not at all encouraging. Continued dry weather throughout the eastern cotton belt during this same period enhanced the bullish influence in the Texas markets and prices advanced about 80 points.

The last two weeks of the month have seen good rains over all the cotton belt in Texas as well as throughout the uplands, and these have greatly improved the crop condition. Warmer weather, too, has set in and reports from all parts of Texas indicate that the crop is growing, chopping is well advanced and prospects for a large yield very favorable. With all the favorable weather that has prevailed within the past two weeks in Texas, however, the prospects for a heavy yield are not as bright as the trade had expected, and the general condition is now considered bullish. The acreage, too, according to reports from correspondents from all parts of Texas and Oklahoma, is somewhat curtailed and will show considerable decrease from what has been expected.

Considerable strength has been given the market in Texas during the last few days by reports of heavy purchases of July and new-crop months by spot interests. It is known generally that the supply of cotton held by the American mills is not sufficient to carry them over to the new crop, but just to what extent they would be driven into the market as buyers of old-crop months has remained a matter of conjecture, and the fact that some of them have begun buying is taken to mean that they are

becoming alarmed and are covering for their actual needs. It is still known that considerable spot cotton is being held, especially by the farmers and farmers' union organizations in Texas, but so far these spot owners have shown a sufficient strength of position that they have not been driven from their position of cover. If these spot owners could be induced to throw their spot cotton on the market it would cause a great deal of price movement.

The main causes leading up to the recent break in the stock market are admitted by several leading financiers to be "unabsorbed securities" and an overextended banking position at home and abroad. There has been early realization, however, by bankers that it was imperative to get "their house in order" this summer and the potent effects of the restriction of credits that is now being enforced are already apparent in the reserve centers of the country.

The New York banks have been steadily pulling down their loans and building up their cash in recent weeks in preparation for any emergency that might develop. Since Feb. 8, which marked the high-water level for 1913, there has been a whittling down of loans of over \$88,000,000 while cash has dropped only \$8,000,000 or in the ratio of \$10 reduction in loans for every \$1 in cash. The process which has been strongly in evidence all last month is portrayed by the following tabulation: (000 omitted):

	Loans	Deposits	Cash	Sur. %	Res. %
Feb. 8	\$1,969	\$1,413	\$369	13	25.24
May 3	1,936	1,780	416	23.39	
May 10	1,929	1,769	415	23.49	
May 17	1,915	1,761	421	23.90	
May 24	1,908	1,765	424	24.22	
May 31	1,911	1,761	425	24.13	

The main causes leading up to the recent break in the stock market are admitted by several leading financiers to be "unabsorbed securities" and an overextended banking position at home and abroad. There has been early realization, however, by bankers that it was imperative to get "their house in order" this summer and the potent effects of the restriction of credits that is now being enforced are already apparent in the reserve centers of the country.

The New York national banks as reflected by the statements of the old clearing house banks have been steadily rehabilitating their reserves. Since Feb. 8 they have cut their loans by nearly \$73,000,000, doubled their surplus reserves from \$13,000,000 to \$27,000,000 and pushed up the percentage reserve from less than 15 per cent to over 27 per cent. This process which has been strongly in evidence all last month is portrayed by the following tabulation: (000 omitted):

	Loans	Deposits	Cash	Sur. %	Res. %
Feb. 8	\$1,969	\$1,413	\$369	13	25.24
May 3	1,936	1,780	416	23.39	
May 10	1,929	1,769	415	23.49	
May 17	1,915	1,761	421	23.90	
May 24	1,908	1,765	424	24.22	
May 31	1,911	1,761	425	24.13	

The main causes leading up to the recent break in the stock market are admitted by several leading financiers to be "unabsorbed securities" and an overextended banking position at home and abroad. There has been early realization, however, by bankers that it was imperative to get "their house in order" this summer and the potent effects of the restriction of credits that is now being enforced are already apparent in the reserve centers of the country.

The New York national banks as reflected by the statements of the old clearing house banks have been steadily rehabilitating their reserves. Since Feb. 8 they have cut their loans by nearly \$73,000,000, doubled their surplus reserves from \$13,000,000 to \$27,000,000 and pushed up the percentage reserve from less than 15 per cent to over 27 per cent. This process which has been strongly in evidence all last month is portrayed by the following tabulation: (000 omitted):

	Loans	Deposits	Cash	Sur. %	Res. %
Feb. 8	\$1,969	\$1,413	\$369	13	25.24
May 3	1,936	1,780	416	23.39	
May 10	1,929	1,769	415	23.49	
May 17	1,915	1,761	421	23.90	
May 24	1,908	1,765	424	24.22	
May 31	1,911	1,761	425	24.13	

The main causes leading up to the recent break in the stock market are admitted by several leading financiers to be "unabsorbed securities" and an overextended banking position at home and abroad. There has been early realization, however, by bankers that it was imperative to get "their house in order" this summer and the potent effects of the restriction of credits that is now being enforced are already apparent in the reserve centers of the country.

The New York national banks as reflected by the statements of the old clearing house banks have been steadily rehabilitating their reserves. Since Feb. 8 they have cut their loans by nearly \$73,000,000, doubled their surplus reserves from \$13,000,000 to \$27,000,000 and pushed up the percentage reserve from less than 15 per cent to over 27 per cent. This process which has been strongly in evidence all last month is portrayed by the following tabulation: (000 omitted):

	Loans	Deposits	Cash	Sur. %	Res. %
Feb. 8	\$1,969	\$1,413	\$369	13	25.24
May 3	1,936	1,780	416	23.39	
May 10	1,929	1,769	415	23.49	
May 17	1,915	1,761	421	23.90	
May 24	1,908	1,765	424	24.22	
May 31	1,911	1,761	425	24.13	

The main causes leading up to the recent break in the stock market are admitted by several leading financiers to be "unabsorbed securities" and an overextended banking position at home and abroad. There has been early realization, however, by bankers that it was imperative to get "their house in order" this summer and the potent effects of the restriction of credits that is now being enforced are already apparent in the reserve centers of the country.

The New York national banks as reflected by the statements of the old clearing house banks have been steadily rehabilitating their reserves. Since Feb. 8 they have cut their loans by nearly \$73,000,000, doubled their surplus reserves from \$13,000,000 to \$27,000,000 and pushed up the percentage reserve from less than 15 per cent to over 27 per cent. This process which has been strongly in evidence all last month is portrayed by the following tabulation: (000 omitted):

	Loans	Deposits	Cash	Sur. %	Res. %
Feb. 8	\$1,969	\$1,413	\$369	13	25.24
May 3	1,936	1,780	416	23.39	
May 10	1,929	1,769	415	23.49	
May 17	1,915	1,761	421	23.90	
May 24	1,908	1,765	424	24.22	
May 31	1,911	1,761	425	24.13	

The main causes leading up to the recent break in the stock market are admitted by several leading financiers to be "unabsorbed securities" and an overextended banking position at home and abroad. There has been early realization, however, by bankers that it was imperative to get "their house in order" this summer and the potent effects of the restriction of credits that is now being enforced are already apparent in the reserve centers of the country.

The New York national banks as reflected by the statements of the old clearing house banks have been steadily rehabilitating their reserves. Since Feb. 8 they have cut their loans by nearly \$73,000,000, doubled their surplus reserves from \$13,000,000 to \$27,000,000 and pushed up the percentage reserve from less than 15 per cent to over 27 per cent. This process which has been strongly in evidence all last month is portrayed by the following tabulation: (000 omitted):

	Loans	Deposits	Cash	Sur. %	Res. %
Feb. 8	\$1,969	\$1,413	\$369	13	25.24
May 3	1,936	1,780	416	23.39	
May 10	1,929	1,769	415	23.49	
May 17	1,915	1,761	421	23.90	
May 24	1,908	1,765	424	24.22	
May 31	1,911	1,761	425	24.13	

The main causes leading up to the recent break in the stock market are admitted by several leading financiers to be "unabsorbed securities" and an overextended banking position at home and abroad. There has been early realization, however, by bankers that it was imperative to get "their house in order" this summer and the potent effects of the restriction of credits that is now being enforced are already apparent in the reserve centers of the country.

The New York national banks as reflected by the statements of the old clearing house banks have been steadily rehabilitating their reserves. Since Feb. 8 they have cut their loans by nearly \$73,000,000, doubled their surplus reserves from \$13,000,000 to \$27,000,000 and pushed up the percentage reserve from less than 15 per cent to over 27 per cent. This process which has been strongly in evidence all last month is portrayed by the following tabulation: (000 omitted):

	Loans	Deposits	Cash	Sur. %	Res. %
Feb. 8	\$1,969	\$1,413	\$369	13	25.24
May 3	1,936	1,780	416	23.39	
May 10	1,929	1,769	415	23.49	
May 17	1,915	1,761	421	23.90	
May 24	1,908	1,765	424	24.22	
May 31	1,911	1,761	425	24.13	

The main causes leading up to the recent break in the stock market are admitted by several leading financiers to be "unabsorbed securities" and an overextended banking position at home and abroad. There has been early realization, however, by bankers that it

Leading Events in Athletic World

FINAL MATCHES IN DAVIS SERIES PLAYED TODAY

M. E. M'Loughlin Meets S. N. Doust and R. N. Williams, Jr., Faces Horace Rice in Singles at New York

UNITED STATES LEADS

NEW YORK—Final matches in the United States-Australasian lawn tennis series of the preliminary round of the Dwight F. Davis international cup series take place on the West Side Lawn Tennis Club courts this afternoon. M. E. McLoughlin of the United States meets S. N. Doust of the Australasian team and R. N. Williams, Jr., of the United States meets Horace Rice of the Australasian team in singles play.

Three matches have already been played and the United States is leading by two points to one. McLoughlin won from Rice and Williams from Doust in the singles Friday, giving the United States her two points and Doust and A. B. Jones won from McLoughlin and H. H. Hackett in the doubles Saturday, giving Australasia her one point. The United States is now a decided favorite to win place in the semi-final round, as McLoughlin is regarded as a sure winner of his match with Doust today, and it is also expected that Williams will win from Rice.

The doubles match Saturday produced one of the most exciting exhibitions yet seen in a Davis preliminary. It was hard fought all the way, and was won by the closest of margins. A peculiar feature of the match was the fact that the United States team won 168 points to 166 for the winning team. The match went the full number of sets and two of them went to deuce, the last one being decided twice before the visitors finally won.

The playing of the Australasians was better in doubles than it has been in singles. This was forecasted as a result of their practise work. A. B. Jones, who was unable to play in the singles, made his first appearance in the doubles and showed that he is a very clever player. His work was the best the visitors have shown and the credit of winning belongs to him. He was only backed up by Captain Doust; but the strokes and placing of Jones was the better of the two. After the first set the visitors were greatly favored by soft courts, a condition under which they play at home. This was somewhat of a handicap to the American players as the balls failed to bounce as high as is the custom in the United States.

The United States team McLoughlin was easily the star. His playing was truly remarkable and he made a shot that brought the large gallery to its feet. His placing was very good and he drove the ball with all his well known speed. Hackett failed to show up in his championship form of three or four years ago. The summary of the match follows:

FIRST SET	
Hackett and McLoughlin:	4 2 4 5 0 4 4 2 2 6
Doust and Jones:	2 4 2 3 4 0 1 8 18 2
SECOND SET	
Hackett and McLoughlin:	4 5 4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2
Doust and Jones:	3 6 7 6 1 4 4 4 3 6
THIRD SET	
Hackett and McLoughlin:	4 2 4 5 6 2 4 1 4 3 4 39 7
Doust and Jones:	2 4 6 3 4 0 4 0 5 0 3 2 5
FOURTH SET	
Hackett and McLoughlin:	4 1 3 2 4 2 0 2 2 18 2
Doust and Jones:	3 5 4 0 4 4 4 4 25 6
FIFTH SET	
Hackett and McLoughlin:	4 2 4 2 6 4 4 2 2 4 2 3 54 7
Doust and Jones:	1 4 2 4 4 2 6 1 4 3 4 1 4 6 5 34 7

ANALYSIS

FIRST SET

Sets	Nexts	Outs	F.	S.	P.C.
Hackett & McLoughlin:	1	2	2	0	2
Doust & Jones:	0	5	7	0	0

SECOND SET

Sets	Nexts	Outs	F.	S.	P.C.
Hackett & McLoughlin:	4	5	4	1	2
Doust & Jones:	3	6	7	1	0

THIRD SET

Sets	Nexts	Outs	F.	S.	P.C.
Hackett & McLoughlin:	4	2	4	5	6
Doust & Jones:	3	5	7	0	2

FOURTH SET

Sets	Nexts	Outs	F.	S.	P.C.
Hackett & McLoughlin:	1	4	5	1	0
Doust & Jones:	0	5	7	1	0

PENN CREWS ON HUDSON

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Coach Ellis Ward and his Pennsylvania crews arrived late yesterday afternoon to prepare for the intercollegiate rowing regatta here June 21. The coach brought three shells, two eights and a four, and his power catamaran for following the crews.

WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS FOR 1913	
McLoughlin, ...	100-yard dash—A. Palmer, Illinois.
Doust, ...	100-yard dash—C. O. Parmenter, Illinois.
Jones, ...	120-yard hurdles—B. Case, Illinois.
Hackett, ...	440-yard dash—F. Kuh, Chicago.
McLoughlin, ...	One-mile run—C. M. Edwards, Illinois.
Doust, ...	Two-mile run—W. Kraft, Northwestern.
Jones, ...	One-mile relay—Illinois.
Hackett, ...	High jump—R. W. Wahl, Wisconsin.
McLoughlin, ...	Pole vault—J. K. Gold, Wisconsin.
Doust, ...	Shot put—Karl Shattuck, California.
Jones, ...	Hammer throw—H. M. Butt, Illinois.

Referee—R. D. Wrenn, president United States Lawn Tennis Association.

WILLIAMS GOLFERS TO AUSTRIA

WILLIAMSTOWN—Williams College will be represented by a five-man team next summer at Carlsbad in the annual tourney for the golf championship of Austria. Capt. J. D. Standish of Detroit will lead his quintet to this new field of intercollegiate strife. Standish has twice won the individual golf championship of Austria and will again enter to carry off the handsome individual trophy. The other members of the team will be J. M. C. Dewey, Jr., of Worcester, captain of the 1913 Williams track team; R. W. Chamberlain of New Britain, Conn.; P. F. O'Connors of Rock Island, Ill., and Henry Dearborn of Rye, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Referee—R. D. Wrenn, Providence 4.
Newark 4, Baltimore 2.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Captain Alexander of the University of Pennsylvania varsity eight had been forced to give up his seat at No. 7.

—ooo—

The Williams College tennis team tied Amherst College in their dual match Saturday with three victories each.

—ooo—

J. L. Snow won the championship of the Massachusetts State Trap Shooting Association Saturday with a score of 96 points.

—ooo—

Harrington, the former University of Pennsylvania halfback, has been engaged to coach the Dickinson College football team next fall.

—ooo—

J. D. Travers of Upper Montclair won the New Jersey state golf championship Saturday, defeating Oswald Kirkby of Englewood in the final round 3 and 1.

—ooo—

Taft school won the annual Williams College interscholastic track and field championships Saturday with 44 points, Williston Seminary was second with 28 and Pittsfield high school third with 22.

—ooo—

Mercersburg Academy won the national interscholastic track and field championships Saturday with 51 points. Polytechnic Institute was second with 23, and Central High of Newark third with 21.

—ooo—

Wallace F. Johnson of the Merion Cricket Club won the lawn tennis championship of Pennsylvania Saturday defeating W. T. Tilden, Jr., of the Germantown Cricket Club in the final round, 7-5, 6-1, 6-0.

—ooo—

Phillips Exeter Academy won the Harvard interscholastic track and field meet Saturday with 37 17-30 points. Phillips Andover was second with 30 1-16. Hitchcock of Exeter and Reed of Manchester made a new record of 11ft. 5 7-Sins. in the pole vault.

—ooo—

The class of 1914 won the class track and field championship of West Point Academy Saturday with 158 points. Four new academy records were made: Hooker '15 did 39ft. in the shot-put; Hodruff '15 did 127ft. 4 1-5in. in the hammer throw; Hodgson '15 did 5ft. 2-5in. in the high jump and 21ft. 10 1-5in. in the broad jump.

—ooo—

Oak Park high school won the University of Chicago interscholastic track and field championships Saturday with 26 points. University high school was second with 19 1/2. Uihia high school of California third with 15. Hoyt of Greenfield, Ia., made a new record in the 220-yard dash of 21 4-5s., and tied the 100-yard record of 9 4-5s. Cory of University high made a new record of 24 4-5s. in the 220-yard hurdles.

—ooo—

BARTLETT TO LEAD BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The election of Arthur E. Bartlett '14 of Boston as captain of the Brown University track team for next season has been a source of much gratification among the athletes. Bartlett, during his three years at Brown, has broken records in all of the weight events and has also established a new college record for strength. During the past season he ranked second to Capt. Norman S. Taber, who graduated next week, in point of winning and was the only man in addition to the captain who was deemed worthy of entering the recent intercollegiate meet in Boston. He is considered a versatile athlete and is a good jumper as well as a football player.

—ooo—

BRUNDAGE HARVARD LEADER

Percival Flack Brundage '14 of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity lacrosse team for next year. Brundage did not play the game before entering college, but made his freshman team, putting up a fast game at center. This is his first year on the varsity team. He has taken part in every game this year, and has developed rapidly into a consistently brilliant player, showing aggressiveness, endurance and speed at third attack.

—ooo—

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

AMERICAN NATIONAL

TEN LEADING BATSMEN

AMERICAN NATIONAL

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

AMERICAN NATIONAL

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN NATIONAL

THE HOME FORUM

SALVATION HERE AND NOW

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the devout Simeon was more of that understanding of God which and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ." The fears that at the time the child Jesus was presented to the Lord, he exclaimed, "Mine eyes have seen thy salvation," both practical and provable. It declares Anna, the prophetess, also bore witness that salvation is "Life, Truth, and Love to Jesus as the Redeemer. The Messianic hope of the Jewish people for over all sin, sickness, and death de-centuries was now "realized in him stroyed" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 593). The knowledge of God as one's Life is one's only salvation. There must be necessity be a need felt, an emptying out of self, before one can see the beauty of holiness. Self-love, self-pity, resentment of injuries, or any other phases of self-importance must be seen and overcome by unselfishness if one desires to live a Christ-like life and be saved. Discordant thoughts are companions to mortal self. One is saved from his fear of evil just as fast as this false self is made nothing and God is made All in his daily life.

This salvation, exemplified by Jesus, was mental liberation. He came to save the people from all error. It was a full salvation, a complete regeneration of every thought and deed. When the mental cause was removed by the word of God the sick were healed and the lepers were cleansed. Ignorance of God was what made men sick and sinful. Jesus gave his followers simple object lessons and perfectly demonstrated these lessons. He showed them how to work out their own salvation. He could not do that for them. He had his own work to finish. Every time he healed a sick person he was revealing more and

The Christian Science text-book contains a definition of salvation that is both practical and provable. It declares that salvation is "Life, Truth, and Love to Jesus as the Redeemer. The Messianic hope of the Jewish people for over all sin, sickness, and death de-centuries was now "realized in him stroyed" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 593). The knowledge of God as one's Life is one's only salvation.

There must be necessity be a need felt, an emptying out of self, before one can see the beauty of holiness. Self-love, self-pity, resentment of injuries, or any other phases of self-importance must be seen and overcome by unselfishness if one desires to live a Christ-like life and be saved. Discordant thoughts are companions to mortal self. One is saved from his fear of evil just as fast as this false self is made nothing and God is made All in his daily life.

To know that divine Love is ever present is a perpetual, everlasting salvation. One can no longer fear a mythological place called hell when he has come into and abides in the good place prepared for him in thought from the beginning. When one begins to feel the same security in God's love that as a child he felt in his mother's arms he is fast coming into the joy of salvation. Even sorrow is helpful to one if, when passing through some sad experience, he loses his unreal self and finds this joy. Inspired words were uttered by Moses when he was leading the children of Israel out from bondage. The enemy pressed hard in the rear, the Red sea was before them, but he said: "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you today." It often seems easier to rush about excitedly than steadfastly to know the truth about a condition and wait for sure deliverance.

The prophets not only wrote of "salvation" but of "thy salvation." God knows no special privilege or class distinction. Even as the rain falls on all mankind alike so divine Love gives salvation to all alike. "Universal salvation," writes Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 291), "rests on progression and probation, and is unattainable without them." One of the signs of the times is that there is a constantly increasing interest in spiritual things among the people of this generation. Gradually the kingdom of this world are becoming the kingdom of Christ. There is progression in the understanding of the one true God.

Salvation hereafter is assured to one if he make it his on this earth. Man does not have to pass away to come into a knowledge of God. It is the privilege of every one to know that he is saved now. "Now is come salvation, and strength,

Shepherd and the Sheep

Jesus desired above everything else to make God near, intimate, fatherly to his followers. They had a deep consciousness of God, but he was somewhat distant as even the most benignant king must be to the majority of his subjects. Jesus uses this intimacy of the shepherd very beautifully. He knows them by name—they know him and will follow him. A stranger cannot deceive them. He will let nothing pluck them out of his hand. It is not only all very beautiful, but it is true. And as Jesus used such words a new, close, intimate sense of God came over his hearers.—Rev. Frederick Lynch in Congregationalist.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD M. LELIAN,
Editor-in-Chief,
ALEXANDER DODDS,
Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor

Telephone 4330 Back Bay
(Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU
Amberley House, Norfolk St.,
London.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID
United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading-Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London. Telephone 9723 Central.

THOREAU HAD THREE CHAIRS

WHILE the reserve that means dis-

Wain of others is not an outgrowth of a democratic civilization, the reserve that means respect for others and for one's own best self seems to have been similarly an outgrowth. The best types of New-Englandism have shown such a sense of individual dignity, and this is perhaps nowhere better explained than in a passage from Thoreau's "Walden." No one loves his fellow men better than Thoreau, no one was ready

to do all he could for others, no one was better loved. Yet in the chapter called "Visitors" he writes, with his inimitable whimsical touch:

"I had three chairs in my house; one for solitude, two for friendship, three for society. When visitors came in large

and unexpected numbers there was but the third chair for them all, but they generally economized the room by standing up.

It is surprising how many great men and women a small house will contain. I have had 25 or 30 at once under my roof, yet we often parted without being aware that we had come very near to one another."

"One inconvenience I sometimes experienced in so small a house—the difficulty of getting to a sufficient distance from my guest when we began to utter the big thoughts in big words. You want room for your thoughts to get into sailing trim and run a course or two before they make their port."

Our sentences wanted room to unfold and form their columns in the interval.

Individuals like nations must have suitable broad and natural boundaries, even a considerable neutral ground, between them. I have found it singular luxuriant to talk across the pond to a companion on the opposite side. In my house we were so near that we could not begin to hear—we could not speak low enough to be heard; as when you throw two stones into water so near that they break each other's undulations." Presently he says:

"If we speak reservedly and thoughtfully we want to be farther apart. If we would enjoy the most intimate society with that in each of us which is without, or above, being spoken to we must not only be silent but commonly so far apart bodily that we cannot possibly hear each other's voice in any case."

As the conversation began to assume a loftier and grander tone we gradually shoved our chairs further apart till they touched the wall

and then they never did anything but rehearse. It wastes time when one might be playing baseball. They may not like the idea of being all dressed up for folks to look at.

A story in *Everybody's* recounts the woes of bright boy who is induced by his elders to play the part of the child Launcelot in a Round Table pageant.

The really good little boy of the neighborhood—that is, the goody-good boy—is given the only nice part, which is that of the villain Modred, who has splendid lines to declaim about defying everything. The rest of the knights have to get up and tell how good they are and how they never do anything but their duty.

The hero of the story is dressed up in some old things once worn by his mother and sister, put together with pins. His appearance is to him so awful that he wraps over his misery the old golf cape which is hung at his shoulder, and sits gloowering on the other little boys who are wearing real costumes from the shop. He tries to escape and in a side room finds the janitor's overalls. He decides that this manlike array will be more in keeping with his part than the silk stockings and pink satin waist and other girlish fripperies with which his mother has adorned him. So he pulls the overalls on under his cloak and goes on the stage. When the moment comes for him to be knighted he is to cast off his cloak, kneel before the King, and re-

count his virtues. But his words are drowned in a gale of laughter that will not drown. For among the dainty little knights and ladies all in duly medieval costume, or something distantly hinting it, appears the funny little figure swathed in a blue denim garment a dozen sizes too big for him. As then nobody understands the boy or knows why he did it. They think it is sheer naughtiness, when it was only many self-respect.

What's the way to school, you say?

A boy's way, do you mean?

It's out of the yard and far away

Where the grass is fresh and green.

It's up a tree and out on a limb,

And down with a leap and cry,

And that's the way to school for him,

When I see him passing by.

What's the way to school, you say?

It's after a butterfly

That darts by many a zigzag way,

And up on a limb so high,

Where he guards a nest with robin's

eggs,

And hard by a woodchuck's lair,

It's many miles for bare, brown legs

Here, there, and everywhere.

What's the way to school, you say?

It's a scurrying rabbit's trail;

It's past a field, where the lambs are at

play,

And seat on the topmost rail

Of the pasture fence, and a leap from

that

To a wagon rumbling by;

It's down the wind for an old straw hat

With a whistle and call and cry.

What's the way to school, you say?

It's the way of unnumbered boys,

It's an endless romp on a cloudless day

In search of a hundred joys;

It's over a meadow and through the

flowers,

It's a splash through the wayside

pool;

It's the gladdest way in this world of

ours,

And that's the way to school.

—J. W. Foley in *Youths Companion*.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

Georgia.

Logical at Least

Tommy's father had been giving him

lessons in politeness, but he hardly dared

hope that the seeds of his teaching had

taken root.

Hearing cries coming from the nursery one day, he investigated and found that Tommy had been unmercifully pummeling his little brother.

"I'm surprised, Tommy," said his father, sternly, "that you should hurt your little brother! Don't you know that it is very cowardly to strike one who is smaller than yourself?"

"Yes," replied the culprit, meekly, "but when you spanked me yesterday, I was too polite to mention it."—Mothers Magazine.

Ruskin on Clean Journalism

Reports of daily events, yes; and if any journal would limit itself to well-settled fact, making itself not a "news" paper, but an "old" paper, and giving its statements tested and true... as soon as things could be known accurately; choosing also, of the many things that might be known, those which it was most vital to know, and summing them in few words of pure English.—I cannot say whether it would ever pay well to sell it; but I am sure it would pay well to read it, and to read no other.—Ruskin, "For Clavigera."

BOSTON TO DANIEL WEBSTER



Little Profits Help Out the Postoffice

"Stamp books sold at one cent above the face value of the stamps they contain yielded a profit last year to the government of \$180,000," said a recent Washington despatch. An item like this somehow gives one a more vivid idea of the enormous magnitude of the postal business of the country, observes the New York Post, than do the big figures relating to the gross volume of its operations. Here is a little corner of its affairs, hardly noticed alongside the rest, out of which the government makes the tidy profit of a sixth of a million dollars a year. And it furnishes, at that, a valuable convenience—a neat little book, with several leaves of oil-paper to protect the stamps—at the price of our smallest coin. If the whole of the selling price of the booklets were profit, the \$180,000 would mean that 18,000,000 of these booklets were sold; as a matter of fact, they cost the government about a quarter of a cent to make, so that in reality the number sold was 23,700,000, and the public paid last year \$237,000 for these unconsidered trifles. In the year 1860 the whole amount received by the post office for carrying the mails of the country was just about this sum, being \$280,000. In the fiscal year 1911, it was \$237,000,000—nearly a thousand times as much.

"PROPHET" IS PURELY AMERICAN

IN the Barton room at the Boston public library there stands on a pedestal a huge silver vase, or giant loving cup, with an inscription on its base as follows: "To Daniel Webster: Defender of the Constitution of the United States. From Citizens of Boston, Oct. 12, 1835." Below is an engrossed scroll, framed, headed by the seal of Boston, and addressed to F. W. Lincoln, mayor of Boston. This is dated March 16, 1865. The scroll explains that the vase was presented to Mr. Webster as an enduring testimonial to a great statesman, especially in gratitude for his public services in defending the constitution against the "assaults of nullification." This refers to some conditions that obtained in the Carolinas in 1835, while the states were striving to discover the point of balance between the federal unity and states rights. The subscriptions for this splendid vase were limited

"Not a Minute to Lose"

ONE day, 13 years ago, when Carroll D. Wright was commissioner of labor, a lady walked into his office and held with him a short conversation, says a writer in the *Woman's Home Companion*. She had noticed a certain condition which flourished and grew apace unchecked by law in her native city of Boston and other large cities. She had thought out a remedy, and she had come to Washington to consult the commissioner. When she had finished he shook his head.

"My dear madam," he remonstrated, "that is a splendid idea, of course; but do you realize that to accomplish anything by that method would take at least one hundred years?"

"One hundred years!" she echoed, jumping to her feet. "Then plainly there is not one minute to lose!"

And so this indomitable friend of the working woman hurried back to Boston and organized the National Consumers League.

His promises?

The power of miracle and prophecy, And gift of tongues? He promised them to all!

And Paul confirmed it. Tell me, then, the signs;

The heart within me aches from stress of faith

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, June 9, 1913

The Chance for Arbitration of Disputes

WHILE the tenor of speeches by representative British statesmen toward the United States continues as friendly as of yore—witness those at the banquet of the Pilgrims in honor of the advent of Ambassador Page—and while the British government has signified its desire for a renewal of the arbitration compact with the United States, it must be admitted that factors are at work in the United States today which are bound to make it difficult for President Wilson and Secretary Bryan to be equally amicable, much as they would like to be. It did not need the latest formal action of senators, or their anti-arbitration speeches, to indicate to careful observers that the nation had entered on a period of debate of some phases of foreign policy that recent Presidents and secretaries of state did not foresee as taking precisely the form in which they now come before the administration. If the opposition to retention of even the measure of arbitration registered in past treaties is analyzed, it will be found to come from one of three sources: men who are spokesmen for elements of the population with long memories as to racial feuds originating in Europe; men who voice an aggressive nationalism that has been stirred by what seems to them foreign interference with a distinctly national enterprise—the Panama canal, and men who come from states where problems of commerce and of Asiatic race assimilation are not viewed precisely as they are in Wall street or in Boston. These make a combination that, if held together in the Senate, can thwart any immediate extension of the ideal of judicial settlement of international disputes, at least so far as the United States is concerned.

It was probably because informed of the precise situation in the Senate that Mr. Bryan, whose sincerity as a pacifist is beyond question, when he came to frame his plan for international action hostile to war, made it so much less elaborate and rigid than the plan for which Mr. Taft and recent secretaries of state have stood sponsor.

In this connection it should be said that, entirely apart from any special reasons affecting American opinion and arising from controversy over the Panama canal and friction with Japan, American onlookers surveying the recent course of history in Europe and in western Asia have not been encouraged in the belief that as between peoples justice is solely the product of diplomacy or of an international tribunal, however constituted. On the theoretical side, the advocate of the mediatorial or judicial method has more of a case against him to combat than he had a year ago.

Decorating Rear Admiral Peary

NEWS comes in form of a cable despatch from Paris that Prince Roland Bonaparte, president of the French Geographical Society, has requested the President of the French republic, M. Raymond Poincaré, to confer upon Rear Admiral Peary, U. S. N., the decoration of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of the distinguished services rendered through his many explorations.

The report continues with the observation that in all likelihood this honor would be conferred upon Rear Admiral Peary immediately after his lecture before the French Geographical Society on Friday evening. It is not likely that this news will rankle in the breast of any American, for Peary's numerous achievements have stamped him a representative of the higher type of Americanism, which selects difficult tasks and sticks to them until they work out in achievement.

In the view of many people there is at best only questionable value in the practical results of polar exploration, like that of this American naval officer. But the lesson of determination and pluck, of integrity of purpose, of unwavering loyalty to cause and the constant and unflagging energy required, stands out clear and distinct to all. These qualities, so handsomely characterized in Rear Admiral Peary's endeavors, are of the things of greatness and great people. They represent and speak for elements in character that render nations big and successful.

Boston Strikers Teach a Lesson

QUITE unwittingly, the striking barbers and shoe-shiners are admitting their fellowmen to new instruction in independence. A few days of suspended or retarded enterprise in the service of the shops where shaves are supplied or shoes are shined have revealed the possibility of men performing these tasks of the toilet for themselves. It seems to have needed this extremity of denial to prove that dependence on the artistic service of the

shops is quite fictitious and that a vast economy is possible in both money and time. Statistics are not needed to convince any man of the loss in time alone. He must have gathered an inkling of it in the splendid periods of reflection afforded by the waits while five men ahead of him have in slow rotation responded to the call of "Next." Now he has been forced to realize it in the joy of the self-inflicted shave.

The shine case is more extreme. The "parlors" where preside in high-colored portraiture their majesties, the kings of Greece and Italy, are economically unjustified. Acquisition of polish is in no instance accompanied by a greater sense of achievement, and it never yields a richer by-product of benefit than in the brightening of one's own boots. Gymnasiums provide no better training in suppleness and dexterity. And with this the saving of money, which will unquestionably find its way to the postal savings bank or other secure place!

Stephen Girard avoided the street cars on the ground that a hundred dollars would have to travel all day to earn the price of a ride, and Philadelphia has the benefit. Russell Sage examining the device for showing the speed at which a train is moving, displayed to him by Jay Gould as one of the attachments of his private car, condemned it because it neither made nor saved money, and numerous institutions are profited by his shrewdness. The gain of great causes in the diversion to their promotion of the money men spend in the luxuries of the services just now partially suspended in Boston is beyond calculation. Men have come into a splendid freedom. They may have a present satisfaction in it, even though, eventually, they go back to their luxuries.

THE decision of the court of appeals of Maryland, the whole court concurring, that the grandfather clause as applied to negro voters is unconstitutional, is, we believe, the first instance wherein any court has been required squarely to meet and determine this question concerning the electorate. The supreme court of the United States has never had to render a decision on this subject, the cases going to the highest of American tribunals wherein this question was involved turning upon other points, and the matter in the decisions pertaining to the grandfather clause thereby becoming, in the language of the layman, collateral or incidental, or as the lawyers say *obiter dictum*.

The grandfather clause, upon which subject much has been said and about which considerable has been written, was a clause inserted into the election laws of some of the Democratic states, notably Louisiana and Maryland, for the purpose of regulating the franchises of negroes within these states and limiting or practically eliminating the negro electorate. This particular clause was introduced into Louisiana in 1890 to meet temporary conditions, with the understanding that its use was to be temporary and that the legal qualifications would straightway return to restrictions applying to the non-ownership of property or illiteracy. The origin, however, of this nature of legislation may be said to have grown out of the belief in the necessity on the part of some of the southern states of taking steps, after the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, to limit the negro electorate if the integrity of Caucasian government was to be preserved. The "understanding clause" in Mississippi and the "grandfather clause" in Louisiana, borrowed by Judge Semmes from an old constitution of Massachusetts, proved effective means in producing the results desired and was copied by some other of the southern states after Mississippi and Louisiana had first tried them out.

There has been a very general disposition on the part of the rest of the Union to permit the southern states to solve the questions which have arisen recently, without molestation. This is one of the propositions the South has been wrestling with and now in all likelihood the supreme court of the United States will be called upon to determine this particular phase of the question of the electorate.

It is refreshing to note the spirit of fair play prevailing in the comments. The Democratic press has applauded the Maryland decision as much as though the papers speaking had been of other political faiths. Their comments have taken the broad ground that ample opportunity is afforded to protect the American form of government and guarantee its preservation through educational and property regulations applying to the voters' qualifications without resorting to an unnecessary and unwise discrimination against any particular class of voter. This undoubtedly represents the feeling of the great majority of the people of the United States. Even in the farthest South it is recognized, as well as anywhere else, that any other course would be un-American both in spirit and effect.

THERE is no admitted connection between the conferring of the degree of LL. D. on Carlos Maria de Pena, minister from Uruguay, by New York University and the recent report to the state department that the United States is selling his country three times the merchandise it sells to Turkey and half as much as it sells to China; but it is of interest to have honor go with the trade.

NINETEEN years ago the first grouping of men specializing as middlemen between advertising producers and reading consumers was compassed in a Chicago club. Today business sessions of the annual convention of Associated Advertising Clubs of America open in Baltimore, and delegates from 160 local groups in the United States and Canada not only will fraternize in a peculiarly cordial fashion but also will seriously debate

the ethical and technical problems of a vast business that has taken on some of the aspects of a profession. Delegations from European and Latin-American countries are scheduled to appear and to participate in the proceedings, thus confirming a trend, previously discernible, which is giving an organized, international aspect to what so few years ago was wholly unorganized and local in its conditions.

Surveying the concrete achievements of this organization during the past few years, in educating its own members and advertisers and the legislators who convert public opinion into law into a higher conception of what advertising may do for honest business, there can be only praise from any judicial appraiser of social movements. Educational methods, tested in other spheres of activity, have been used to discipline novitiates in the latest approved methods of publicity. In partnership with officers of the law, officials of the national and the local clubs have fought frauds and fakers and their goods. Broadly speaking, the advertising broker and expert has aligned himself with all agencies making for "a new commercial conscience." In some cases he has had to teach "the higher law" to the men whose goods he was asked to advertise, and in other instances he has had to teach the persons who stood ready to buy.

Nor is this all. There are eleven states of the Union today that have "pure advertising" laws, that would not have them if, back of the demand for their enactment, had not stood the rank and file of the clubs now in session at Baltimore. Their vigilance and their idealism have begun to shape social codes and legal statutes; and these in turn begin to grip a class whose spoil from the gullible and the covetous in days gone by amounted to millions annually. The association now in session is a power in the general movement against fraudulent advertising.

JUST as the season of big melons is about to open, the Standard Oil sets all possible developments hopelessly in the shade by putting out one of generous proportions, worth some \$60,000,000 to the stockholders. The variety is badly out of fashion.

PUTTING out the fire before it starts is a prudence that Minnesota exemplifies in her prevention laws, which have reduced her losses to the extent of \$1,500,000 a year.

THE American polo team exists to win if possible—not to make a reputation for certain players. Ergo the last-moment shift of personnel.

MEXICO has become calm enough to announce a general election, if that is any sign of peace.

Testing the "Grand-father" Clause

ALTHOUGH far from having the weight of an official investigation or even the importance of an expert opinion, nevertheless the resolutions of endorsement of the United States government's management of the Philippines recently adopted by a party of Americans returning from a voyage around the world may be taken as an indication of how the work of the insular government in the far east impresses a fairly representative body of American citizens. It is true that, on a short visit and from inexpert observation, little of great value may be gained. It is very likely also that this party of Americans in question were cordially received and well entertained, and that if any reason or desire happened to exist for excluding from their attention anything not well for them to see, all necessary means were probably available to render this easy. At the same time, judging from the nature and quality of these resolutions, there does seem little present likelihood of glaring governmental scandals or abuses, such as have only too often characterized throughout history, undertakings of this order.

The manner in which these men were thrown together, too, was probably controlled purely by chance, the occasion being an international trip on which there were only 400 Americans and these 400 Americans representing the following twelve states: Minnesota, Utah, Vermont, Nebraska, Kentucky, New York, Colorado, Michigan, Ohio, the District of Columbia, New Hampshire, and Washington.

Among a number of other unqualified expressions of approval these resolutions say:

The work accomplished by the insular government of the Philippine islands since American occupation, under the wise direction and benevolent purpose of our home government, has made a strong and favorable impression upon us. While the opportunity for investigation was necessarily limited, yet the evidences of the great regenerative work done and of the industrial development in progress are so great as to be wholly unmistakable.

These are rather strong words coming, as they doubtless do, from a body of hard-headed business men, for the chairman of this committee is the president of a large financial concern of Seattle, and the Kentucky member is known to be a very conservative man and the head of a large and successful business of the middle and southern United States. These facts seem to assure us that this resolution is not a mere patriotic outburst upon the part of a number of persons away from home and ready to embrace and go into tears or rhapsodies over the first thing they meet that is American.

Speaking further of the conduct of the Philippine possessions in a general way the resolutions say in another part:

This achievement, in our opinion, constitutes one of the greatest, if not the greatest, purely humanitarian work ever undertaken, and accomplished in so short a time by any country in the world. It is a work of Christian civilization. Our observation is that the Philippine people in general appreciate our progressive policy, are happy and contented, and do not desire any change in existing relations.

If this be a fair judgment, some of the impressions that have been current concerning these possessions have been false. Yet what is of vastly greater importance to Americans and to the world is the fact, and there is no doubt about this fact, that a great number of people in the Philippines have had their conditions in life unmistakably improved. They have been elevated in the human scale and are steadily moving still higher. There is less depression and more happiness.

IN THE past, man more than woman has traveled the world over, and to a greater extent, therefore, man has become cosmopolitan. The physical difficulties involved in travel under primitive and even comparatively recent modes of transportation naturally held peripatetic woman in check. Social conventions seldom facilitated her venturing far from her own domicile or town, save formally, with suitable and awe-inspiring masculine escort. Her resources for meeting the cost of travel, until a comparatively recent date, were not her own but the dole of her male kinsfolk. For these and other conclusive reasons there have been no feminine Marco Polos, George Borrowes, and the like.

But this is all being changed nowadays. Europe is described both by journalists and by story writers as rejuvenated annually by the spendings of American matrons and spinsters. Two of the most famous of contemporary mountain climbers are American women to whom the heights of Andes and of Himalayas are as common soil as the White mountains to the members of the Appalachian Club of Boston. A Wellesley College professor sets off for a tour of inland China and writes about her experiences as complacently as if she expected the public would see in her exploit nothing more strange than when a Harvard professor should do the same thing.

So common has it become for woman—at least the American woman—to move about the world as she pleases and as her purse affords, that the community hardly appreciates duly what a profound change is involved for society at large that such is the case. This assumes a great deal about woman's physical, mental and moral competency that used to be denied, and that still is doubted over a large part of the European and oriental world.

Of course, when woman found that she could travel without being a mere hanger-on of man, when she at the same time learned that she had gregarious instincts and could profit by assemblies for discussion of problems peculiar to her sex as well as those of a social sort, it was inevitable that women's congresses should come into being and the great instinct of comradeship between people of various races, beliefs and social conditions thus assert itself in feminine as well as in masculine ways. Consequently it is as common now for a woman's congress, such as met in Paris last week, to have a cosmopolitan note and be interracial, as it is for man's congress to transcend the parochial and national point of view.

ADDED inducement to American play-writing is given by the announcement of the leading producer that he has swept Europe for new plays and with no results. Material not lacking, the market open, producers demanding and audiences waiting—it cannot be there will not be response.

ONE per cent is a trifling, but in terms of cement it has provided \$2,500,000 for that perfect ocean-to-ocean road which, by the gift of that proportion of their product by the manufacturers, brings the project from the abstract to the concrete, so to speak.

Internationalism and Woman